

RECORDS
OF
THE FAMILY OF CASSELS
AND CONNEXIONS.

*SEVENTY-FIVE COPIES PRINTED FOR PRIVATE
CIRCULATION AMONG RELATIVES.*

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Sir


Mr Fassels has asked
me to offer for the acceptance
of the Faculty of Advocates for
the Library a copy sent herewith
of a work on the Fassels
family printed by him for
private circulation.

I am Sir

Yours Faithfully

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Records

of

The Family of Cassels and Connexions.

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FOR

ANDREW ELLIOT

17 PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH.



RECORDS
OF
THE FAMILY OF CASSELS
AND CONNEXIONS.



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MDCCCLXX.



TO MY VENERABLE UNCLE
ROBERT CASSELS, ESQUIRE,
MOFFAT,

NOW IN THE NINETIETH YEAR OF HIS AGE, THE ONLY SURVIVOR OF A
NUMEROUS FAMILY, THESE PAGES ARE AFFECTIONATELY
INSCRIBED BY HIS ATTACHED NEPHEW,

ROBERT CASSELS.

EDINBURGH, *28th October* 1870.



Preface.

I HAVE been induced to publish these Records of our family and connexions, which were chiefly prepared during a visit to Scotland in the winter of 1867-8, in order to preserve memorials which would otherwise probably perish and be forgotten.

There is nothing of great importance to relate, but still any information which tells of those who have gone before us cannot be uninteresting.

The family, though ancient, has been known during the last two centuries and a half chiefly as merchants, shipowners, and bankers; but in the history of almost every family, however humble, there is something useful to be learned, and I am in hopes the following pages may not be without value to those younger members of our family who, scattered as they are through every quarter of the globe, could in no other way acquire information regarding their ancestors and connexions.

As many of those of 'nearest kin' have been separated, and indeed have never met each other, I have given, where possible, very full particulars of the present position of several members of the family.

I have added 'the Royal descent,' from which those derived from ANDREW CASSELS and ANNE GIBSON can trace in a clear and unbroken line for more than a thousand years a very great ancient Pedigree.

I have also given at some length the history of my namesake, ROBERT CASSELS, a victim of oppression and cruelty, for his supposed participation in the assassination plot in the reign of KING WILLIAM III., an episode in legal despotism which contrasts most painfully with the present state of law and liberty in Great Britain.


It has been a pleasure to me to trace out our descent, and though I have not gone so minutely into it as I could have wished, and would have done, had I been able to spare more time from other absorbing avocations, yet I feel happy to think that a considerable amount of information has been collected, interesting to relatives now, and which may, in future years, be found exceedingly useful.

As this publication is only for private circulation, to a very limited extent, amongst my near relatives, I do not think any necessity exists for apologizing for the style of the work.

ROBERT CASSELS.

EDINBURGH, *28th October 1870.*

THE FAMILY OF CASSELS.

 THE Family of CASSELS is believed to be derived from a younger son of one of the early Lords Kennedy, a very powerful and ancient family. CASSILLIS is a title in the Peerage of Scotland, possessed by the Marquis of AILSA.

The following particulars of that name and family are taken from 'The History of the Counties of Ayr and Wigton, vol. ii.—Carrick,' by James Paterson. Published 1864.

In the 'History of the County of Ayr,' of which the present issue is an amended reprint, we disposed satisfactorily, we think, of the statement first made by Nisbet in his Heraldry, and re-echoed in the 'Historical Account of the Noble Family of Kennedy,' printed for private circulation in 1849, that the KENNEDIES were descended from the DE CARRICKS, changing their name to KENNEDY, from Kean-na-ty, head of the clan. This unworthy, and as it appears to us unaccountable, fancy, may now be considered as wholly set aside.

CASSILIS DOWNANS.—The Downans are five beautiful green little hills, about half a mile from CASSILIS. They are rendered famous to all time in the 'Halloween' of Burns.

'Upon that nicht, when fairies licht,
On Cassilis Downans dance ;
Or oure the leys, in splendid maze,
On sprightly coursers prance.'

Amongst the woods, in the beautiful haugh beneath, are seen the turrets of CASSILIS House, one of the oldest baronial residences in the county. The estate of CASSILIS has continued, since its acquisition from the Montgomeries, in possession of the noble family of KENNEDY. CASSILIS HOUSE was long the principal seat of the EARLS OF CASSILIS, until the rebuilding of COLZEAN CASTLE, in the parish of Kirkoswald, towards the close of last century, which is now the favourite residence of the MARQUIS OF AILSA.

That the noble family of Kennedy is of great antiquity in Ayrshire is unquestionable.

Chalmers derives them from the Irish, or rather the Scoto-Irish ; but little weight is to be attached to this tradition, as all who spoke the Erse, or Gaelic language, were in later times called Irish. It is at the same time evident that the Kennedies were not of Norman or Saxon origin, but of the unmixed old British stock.

That the Pictish, or old British language, was widely prevalent in Carrick at an early period, is evident from the number of names of places beginning with Pen or Pin ; and Glen-app is itself a pretty conspicuous instance of the fact. Nisbet supposed the etymology of the name to be Kean-na-ty, signifying, in Gaelic, the head of a

house ; but this fancy is set aside by the fact that KENNEDY was a patronymic in Carrick prior to the gift of Chiefship, which gave rise to it (the grant of Chiefship by NEIL, EARL OF CARRICK, to Roland de Carrick, before 1255).

‘MARCOW MACKENNEDY,’ says Chalmers, on the authority of the Melrose Chartulary, ‘was judge under the EARL OF CARRICK during the reign of ALEXANDER II.,’ which reign extended from 1214 to 1249.

In 1266, according to the Chamberlain Rolls, Fergus Mac-Kennedy acted as Attorney for the Sheriff of Ayr. An early notice of the name occurs in a charter, by NICHOLAUS, son of DUNCAN DE CARRICK, to the Church of St. Cuthbert of Maybole, supposed to be dated in 1250. One of the witnesses is MURTHAW MACKENEDE. MURTHANCO SENESCALLO, probably the same person, occurs as a witness in a charter by DUNCAN, EARL OF CARRICK, some years previously (Cartulary of the Nunnery of North Berwick).

The name thus seems to have been originally MACKENNEDY, and was, it is believed, derived from a common ancestor of the name of Kenneth.

In the Cartulary of Glasgow, KENNEDY is spelled KENIDE, KENYDE, approaching nearly to the MACKENEDE of the North Berwick Cartulary. Wyntoun, who wrote in the pure vernacular, calls Kenneth M’Alpine KYNED :—

‘Quhen Alpyne thes Kyng wes dede,
He left a son was called Kyned.’

If Wyntoun is to be regarded as an authority, it would thus

appear that KENNEDY, KENEDE, or KYNED, were but other modes of spelling or pronouncing the name KENNETH. There is a tradition, if we recollect rightly, that one Kenneth, from the Western Isles, was the founder of a family in Carrick. Be this as it may, the name is certainly of long standing in Ayrshire.

Viewing, as we thus do, the alleged descent of the noble family of AILSA from the old Earls of Carrick as extremely doubtful, it would be equally difficult, perhaps, to account for the Kennedies being found in all the principal possessions of the DE CARRICKS.

The question of patronymic is of little consequence—more curious than important. The name of KENNEDY is apparently of greater antiquity than DE CARRICK, and quite as honourable, save that it happened not to be ennobled at so early a period.

JOHN DE KENNEDY, styled in later charters of Dunure, had a charter from DAVID II., dated 18th January 1357-8, confirming him in all the lands, tenements, and possessions belonging to or acquired by him.

'JOHANNI KENNEDY' had also a charter from David II., confirming him in 'de terra de Castlys, in vir, de are, vendita illi per Marjoricam de Mungumry, seniorem, et Marjoriam de Mungumry filiam Johannis de Mungumry,' etc. etc. This charter is without date or witnesses; but is supposed to have been granted about 1362.

SIR JOHN KENNEDY of Dunure married MARY DE CARRICK, daughter or grand-daughter of SIR GILBERT DE CARRICK, who had no surviving male issue. This marriage took place about 1350.

Here, then, we have the true source of the very intimate connection between the KENNEDIES and DE CARRICKS.

SIR JOHN DE KENNEDY MARRIED MARY DE CARRICK, THE HEIRESS OF SIR GILBERT DE CARRICK, AND ASSUMED THE ARMS AND POSITION OF THE DE CARRICKS.

By this marriage also, from the connection of the DE CARRICKS with the Royal House of STEWART, he was entitled to be called by ROBERT II., 'delectus consanguineus noster.'

We have thus, we think, satisfactorily disposed of the question of patronymic,—that it was undoubtedly KENNEDY, and not DE CARRICK.

But this brings us to another question, which the HISTORICAL ACCOUNT does not by any means set at rest—namely, the question of Chiefship, whether IT REMAINS WITH THE HOUSE of CASSILIS, or of BARGANY.

SIR GILBERT KENNEDY of Dunure, eldest son of John Kennedy, married, first, Marion, daughter of Sir James Sandilands of Calder, by whom he had three sons, GILBERT, JOHN, and ROLAND; and, secondly, Agnes Maxwell, daughter of Sir John Maxwell of Pollok, by his wife, Isabel Lindsay, daughter of Sir James Lindsay of Crawford, by the Princess Egidia, sister of Robert II.

The eldest son of SIR GILBERT KENNEDY and AGNES MAXWELL was JAMES, who married the Princess MARY, daughter of Robert III., in 1403, and by her had six sons. JAMES was killed by his brother GILBERT, in consequence of the preference shown to the second family (they having been disinherited to make way for James).

Regarding the history of the elder branch of Sir Gilbert's family (GILBERT, JOHN, and ROLAND), there seems to be some mystery. GILBERT is said to have died abroad, whither he fled after the slaughter of his half-brother JAMES, without issue. JOHN, the second son, is admitted by the author of the 'Historical Account' himself to have been the first of the COVE family, who, he adds, 'soon became extinct.' But this was not the fact, for it came down to our own day in the person of the late Primrose William Kennedy, Esq. of Drummellane.

ROLAND, the third, became proprietor of Leffnal, in Galloway, about four miles beyond Stranraer. It would thus appear that although the chief patrimonial estates, offices, and leadership of the clan were conferred by royal favour on JAMES, eldest son of the second marriage, and his heirs-male, the elder branch were not wholly disinherited. In 1408, when Gilbert slew his half-brother JAMES, he must have been upwards of forty years of age, and in all likelihood had a family. SIR GILBERT KENNEDY died about 1440, and was succeeded by GILBERT, first Lord KENNEDY, eldest surviving son of JAMES KENNEDY and the Princess Mary, and grandson of Sir GILBERT KENNEDY. He was created LORD KENNEDY between 3d August 1456 and 25th March 1457. He married KATHARINE, daughter of Herbert, first Lord Maxwell of Caerlaverock, by whom he had six sons and two daughters.

His eldest son JOHN, who succeeded as second LORD KENNEDY, married, first, Elizabeth, second daughter of Alexander, first Lord Montgomerie, by whom he had a son and daughter. He married, secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of George,

first Earl of Huntly, and relict of Nicol, second Earl of Errol, and by her had three sons, and two daughters, Janet and Helen.

JANET was Mistress of James IV., and usually called Lady Bothwell. This celebrated beauty, to whom the King was so much attached, had been contracted to marry Archibald Douglas, Earl of Angus, who was actually imprisoned for attempting to prefer his claim to her hand.

She had, by James IV., a son, JAMES STEWART, created Earl of Murray, 1591, who married Margaret, daughter of Colin, third Earl of Argyle, by whom he had one daughter, Mary, married to John, eldest son of John, third Earl of Buchan.

HELEN married Adam Boyd of Penkill.

JOHN LORD KENNEDY is said in Riddel's Peerage and Consistorial Law to have married, thirdly, Elizabeth Kennedy, who afterwards married William Power. He died about 1507, and was succeeded by DAVID, first EARL OF CASSILLIS, his eldest son and heir. He was created EARL OF CASSILLIS between 25th July 1509 and 7th January 1510-11.

He was a Privy Councillor of James IV., and was killed at the battle of Flodden.

He married first, Agnes, daughter of William Lord Borthwick, by whom he had four sons and three daughters; LORD CASSILLIS married, secondly, Margaret, daughter of Thomas, Earl of Arran, and niece of James III., and widow of Alexander, fourth Lord Forbes, but by her had no issue. He died 9th September 1513, and was succeeded by GILBERT, second EARL OF CASSILLIS, eldest son and heir. He was Ambassador to England 1515-16, and

married Isabella, second daughter of Archibald, second Earl of Argyle, by whom he had SEVEN SONS and one daughter. He was slain at Prestwick about Whitsunday 1527, by Hugh Campbell of Loudon, Sheriff of Ayr, and was succeeded by GILBERT, third EARL OF CASSILLIS, his eldest son and heir born 1515. He was a pupil of the celebrated George Buchanan, who had a high esteem for him, and with whom he travelled abroad for some years and returned to Scotland in May 1537. He was at the rout of Solway, where he was taken prisoner in November 1542, and was placed under the charge of Cranmer, by whom he was converted to the Protestant faith. He was appointed Lord High Treasurer in 1554, and was one of the eight members elected by Parliament to attend Queen Mary's marriage with Francis, the Dauphin of France. The opposition of the Scottish deputies to give the Crown Matrimonial to the Dauphin gave great offence, and three of them died at Dieppe in one night, 18th November 1558, among whom was the EARL OF CASSILLIS, and not without suspicion of poison. He married Margaret, daughter of Alexander Kennedy of Bargany, by whom he had three sons and two daughters. He was succeeded by GILBERT, fourth EARL OF CASSILLIS, eldest son and heir. On coming of age, the Earl was appointed a councillor to Queen Mary ; a Gentleman of the Bedchamber to Henry II. of France, 10th July 1558-9 ; appointed Justiciary of Carrick in 1565 ; was at the battle of Langside with Queen Mary, for which he was forfeited in Parliament, but from which he was subsequently reponed. He was afterwards appointed one of the Privy Council to the King.

It was this Earl who was guilty of roasting the Commendator

of Crossraguel in 'the black vout' of Dunure. On the 1st and 7th September 1570, he carried Allan Stewart, the Commendator, to the Castle of Dunure, when he presented to him for signature various deeds, conveying to the Earl the lands belonging to the Abbacy, upon his refusing to sign which, the Earl placed him over a large fire in one of the vaults of Dunure to compel him to do so.

He married Margaret, only daughter of John, ninth Lord Glamis. By this lady, who afterwards married John, first Marquis of Hamilton, the Earl had three sons. This Earl went by the name of 'the King of Carrick.' He died in December 1576, and was succeeded by JOHN, FIFTH EARL OF CASSILLIS, eldest son and heir.

In a curious MS. in the British Museum, containing an account of the Scots nobility in the reign of James VI., this is stated: 'The ERLE OF CASSILIS, called Kanethy, being with his friends of the same surname upon the west seas, in the Countie of Carrick, a stewardrie and parcel of the shiredome of Ayre. There is of the same name, in that Countie, and descended of his house, sundrie lordis and gentlemen, whereof the principall is the Lord Barganye and Blairquhoy, of little less living than the Erle himself. His chief houses, Be CASSELLS and Dunnyre, 4 miles from the bridge of Doune. The people are mingled in speeches of Irish and English, not far distant from Carrickfergus in Ireland. This mode of spelling KENNEDY (Kanethy), seems favourable to the supposition that the name was originally Kenneth.'

The founder of the CASSELLS branch, being probably driven from Ayrshire in some of the feuds in which his family so often

bore a leading part, settled in Linlithgowshire or counties adjacent, and changed his name to CASSILLIS, the name of his ancestral seat in Ayrshire. This has been corrupted in its spelling to CASSILLS, CASSILIS, CASSILS, CASSELLS, and to CASSELS, as it is now generally spelt. The descent cannot now, however, be traced with certainty much further back than the parish registers extend, which are many of them in a very mutilated and defective state.

In old charters and State documents signed by the early Lords CASSILLIS, the name is frequently spelt CASSLES, CASSILS, and CASSILLS. For many generations the family had used the same arms and crest as those borne by the Marquis of Ailsa; and in 1864, WALTER GIBSON CASSELS, of Blackford House, Edinburgh, thought it desirable to strengthen his right by petitioning the Lord Lyon King of Arms for 'permission to continue to use these arms, with such difference and as 'nearly approaching to the aforesaid insignia as accordant with the Laws of Arms.'

The Petition was as follows:—

'Unto the Right Honourable Thomas Robert, Earl of Kinnoull,
Lord Lyon King of Arms:

'The Petition of WALTER GIBSON CASSELS, Esquire, formerly proprietor of the lands of Muirside, KENNEDY'S HILL, Lochhead, and Standridge (now called Greenknowe), in the county of Stirling, late Banker in Leith, and now residing at Blackford House, in the county of Mid Lothian;—

*'Humbly sheweth,—*That your Petitioner is the eldest surviving son and representative of the second marriage of the deceased ANDREW CASSELS, Esquire, Merchant in Leith, with ANNE, daughter and heiress of WALTER GIBSON, Esquire of Greenknowe, in the county of Stirling, which ANDREW was son of JAMES CASSELS, Esquire, a landed proprietor in the county of Linlithgow, by Hannah Spears, his wife, daughter of Robert Spears, Esquire: That the Petitioner's family were for many generations resident in Borrowstouness: That your Petitioner is fifth in lineal descent from JAMES CASSILLIS, born in the reign of King James VI., who was believed to be descended from the ancient family of Kennedy, EARLS OF CASSILLIS.

*'*That the Petitioner's family have for generations borne the same arms as those now used by the Marquis of Ailsa, head of the family of Kennedy, and he is desirous to continue to use arms as nearly approaching to the aforesaid insignia as accordant with the Laws of Arms.

*'*May it therefore please your Lordship to grant your licence and authority to the Petitioner and his descendants, and the other descendants of his said father and mother, to bear and use such ensigns armorial as may be found suitable, and according to the Laws of Arms, or to do otherwise in the premises as to your Lordship may seem fit; and your Petitioner will ever pray.

(Signed) *'*WALTER GIBSON CASSELS.*'*

*'*BLACKFORD HOUSE,
14th October 1864.*'*

The Petition was granted as follows :—

‘To all and sundry whom these presents do or may concern, We
Thomas Robert, Earl of Kinnoull, Lord Lyon King of
Arms, send greeting :

‘Whereas Walter Gibson Cassels, Esquire, formerly of Greenknowe in the county of Stirling, late Banker in Leith, and now residing at Blackford House, in the county of Edinburgh, hath, by a Petition of date the fourteenth day of October current, represented unto us that he is the eldest surviving son and representative of the second marriage of the deceased Andrew Cassels, Merchant in Leith, with Anne, daughter and heiress of Walter Gibson of Greenknowe, in the county of Stirling, which Andrew was son of James Cassels, a landed proprietor in the county of Linlithgowshire, and Hannah, his wife, daughter of Robert Spears : That the Petitioner’s family were for many generations resident in Borrowstouness : That the Petitioner is fifth in lineal descent from James Cassillis, born in the reign of King James VI., who was believed to be descended from the ancient family of Kennedy, Earls of Cassillis : That the Petitioner’s family have for generations borne the same arms as that noble family, and that he is desirous to continue to use arms as nearly approximating to the aforesaid insignia as might be accordant with the laws of arms : And, whereas the said Petitioner hath prayed that we would grant our Licence and Authority for him and his descendants, and the other descendants of his said father and mother, to bear and use such armorial ensigns as are indicated in the said Petition : Know ye

therefore that we have devised, and do by these presents assign, ratify, and confirm, to the said Walter Gibson Cassels, Esquire, and to his descendants, and to the other descendants of his said father and mother, with such congruent differences as may be hereafter matriculated for them, the following ensigns armorial, as depicted upon the margin hereof, and matriculated of even date with these presents in our Public Register of all Arms and Bearings in Scotland ; viz.,—

‘ Argent, a chevron Gules between two cross crosslets fitchée in chief, and a key fessways wards downwards in base Sable.

‘ Above the Shield is placed a Helmet befitting his degree, with a Mantling Gules doubled, *Argent*, and on a wreath of his Liveries is set for Crest, *A dolphin Naiant, embossed Or*, and in an escrol above the same this motto :—“ *Avisé la fin.*”

‘ In testimony whereof these presents are subscribed by George Burnett, Esquire, Advocate, our Depute, and the seal of our office is appended hereunto, at Edinburgh, the twenty-ninth day of October, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

(Signed) ‘ GEORGE BURNETT,
Lyon Depute.’

The surname of CASSILLIS, CASSELS, or the various modes in which it is written, has not become general in Scotland ; most of those families now existing evidently dating from about the sixteenth century.

JAMES CASSILLIS, born in 1624, and his wife, EUPHEMIA CASSILLIS, born in 1623, as is learned from their tombstone in

Borrowstouness Churchyard, very probably removed to Bo'ness about the year 1655.

The Parish Register of Bo'ness begins in 1648, and appears to have been carefully and regularly kept. The name of CASSILLIS first occurs in it in 1656, being the birth of ANDREW, son to JAMES and EUPHANE CASSILLIS.

The marriage of JAMES AND EUPHEMIA CASSILLIS does not appear in that Register, and at the date of the birth of her son ANDREW, EUPHANE or EUPHEMIA CASSILLIS would be thirty-three years of age. From 1656 to 1668 seven sons were born to JAMES and EUPHANE CASSILLIS. It is almost certain, therefore, that JAMES and EUPHANE CASSILLIS had been married elsewhere some years previously to their settling at Bo'ness, and that other children had likewise been previously born to them.

The absence of a JAMES in the list of births, and the existence of a JAMES CASSILLIS at Bo'ness, called the YOUNGER, leaves scarcely a doubt that he was the son of JAMES and EUPHANE CASSILLIS, born before they removed to Bo'ness.

Had JAMES CASSILLIS and his wife Euphemia been married when they were respectively twenty-four and twenty-five years of age, they might, and very probably had several children born to them between 1648 and 1656,—a period of eight years. There appears to have been a number of the family of CASSILLIS resident at Borrowstouness, about the middle of the seventeenth century. At that period it became a place of importance. It is stated in the Statistical Account of Scotland—(see Linlithgowshire)—that 'Kin-neil was a considerable town long before any population had

collected at the Ness.' In the year 1661 there 'were 559 communicable persons in the parish of Kinneil, the greater part of whom resided in the town of Kinneil. In the course of the 17th century, Bo'ness became the great emporium of commerce with Holland and the Baltic.'

And in the History of Linlithgowshire by Sir Robert Sibbald, M.D., published in 1739, he says, 'It is perhaps one of the best instances of the advantages of trade can be seen in this country, the flourishing of this place (Borrowstouness), I am told that Sir Robert Drummond of Meidop (who lived after the Restoration of King Charles the Second) declared to severalls of the gentrie his neighbours, that he remembered to have seen only one house where now Borrowstouness and the other towns now continued to Carriden stand. I know in my time that they and the South Ferrie had some 36 ships belonging to them, tho' in all that tract upon the south side of the Firth there is no port for ships to lye at, but at Blackness. There were many rich men, merchants and masters of ships, living there, and the cities of Glasco, Stirling, and Linlithgow had a great trade from there with Holland, Bremen, Hamburg. Queensburgh, and Dantzick, and furnished all the west country with goods they imported from these places, and were loaded outwards with the product of our own country.'

All these families of CASSILLIS were evidently related, as is seen by reference to the Parish Register, where the various witnesses to births of the CASSILLIS are frequently of the same name. It is found that

'GEORGE CASSILLIS and his spouse JEAN REID had issue—

I. GEORGE, born 4 May 1661, baptized 12 May, at Bo'ness, by Mr. John Wauch, minister there. JAMES CASSILLIS the presentor of the said child.

'2. JAMES, born 16th August 1663.'

'JOHN CASSILLIS, elder, and his spouse JANET VICAR had issue—

'1. HELEN, born 17 January 1669. Witnesses, JAMES CASSILLIS and James Hunter.

'2. JANET, born 1671.

'3. GEORGE, born 15 March 1675.'

'JAMES CASSILS, younger, and HELEN BURN, his wife, had issue—

'JAMES, born 20 September 1676.'

'JAMES CASSILS (younger) and BARBARA HUNTER, both in Borrowstounes Parish, by warrant from the Lord Bishop of Edinburgh, were lawfully married at Abercorn, 7 May 1686, by Mr. Robert Gordon, minister. They had issue—

'1. JOHN, born upon ye 17 and baptised vpon ye 24 Feby. 1687, by Mr. Robert Gordon, minister at Abercorn.

'JAMES CASSILS, elder, and ANDREW CASSILS, witnesses.

'2. BARBARA, born 20 July 1695.'

'JOHN CASSILLIS and JOAN ROBSON, his spouse, had issue—

'MARION, born 26 Sepr. 1694.'

'JOHN CASSILS and JEAN MELVILLE, his spouse, had issue—

'DAVID, born 24, and baptised 26 May 1698.'

'JAMES CASSELS and ANNE HIGGINS, his wife, had issue—
JOHN, born 8 August 1707.'

In October 1696, ANDROW CASSELLS and JAMES CASSILLS, with others, petition Parliament about building a bridge across the

Avon :—‘Unto his Majesties Commissioner, and the Right Honourable Estate of Parliament, the humble petition of the town of Borrowstouness for themselves, and others tradeing and repairing from the West of Scotland to the said Toune.’

And the prayer of the Petition sets forth, that—‘May it therefore please his Grace, his Majesties high Commissioner, and Honourable Estates of Parliament, to ordaine a Voluntar Contribution through the Kingdom, or such towns as will have the benefite of the said bridge and way, viz., Falkirk, Stirling, Glasgow, Ayr, Irving, Dumbarton, and the Paroshes of Airth, Bothkenner, and the landward Parosh of Falkirk and Carnwath.’

JOHN CASSILLIS, writer in Edinburgh, appointed Islay Herald in 1667, and who died in 1676, was apparently of this family ; and ROBERT CASSELS, who was supposed to have been connected with the Assassination Plot in the reign of William III., and who is so harshly noticed by Lord Macaulay in his History of England, was no doubt of the same stock. The following account of his supposed participation in that conspiracy, and his long imprisonment in Newgate, is taken from the History of England, and the State Trials published in 1766.

Lord Macaulay, in giving an account of the plot to assassinate King William III., states that it was authorized by James VII., and says of the parties engaged in it that ‘they were ordered to depart (from France) in small parties, and to assign different reasons for going.’ Some were ill ; some were weary of the service. ‘CASSELS, one of the most noisy and profane among them, announced that, since he could not get military promotion, he

should enter at the Scotch College, and study for a learned profession.' 'Under such pretexts about twenty picked men left the palace of James, made their way by Romney Marsh to London, and found their captain (Sir George Barclay) walking in the dim lamplight of the Piazza with the handkerchief hanging from his pocket (the signal agreed upon).

'One of these men was Ambrose Rookwood, who held the rank of brigadier, and who had a high reputation for courage and honour.

'Another was Major John Bernardi, an adventurer of Genoese extraction, whose name has derived a melancholy celebrity from a punishment so strangely prolonged that it at length shocked a generation which could not remember his crime.

'While these things were passing at Kensington, a large party of the assassins was revelling at a Jacobite tavern in Maiden Lane.' Here they received their final orders for the morrow.

"To-morrow, or never," said King.

"To-morrow, boys," cried CASSELS, with a curse, "we shall have the plunder of the field." . . .

'In the course of the afternoon it was known that the guards had been doubled at the Palace, and soon after nightfall messengers from the Secretary of State's office were hurrying to and fro with torches through the streets accompanied by files of musketeers.

'Before the dawn of Sunday Charnock was in custody. A little later, Rookwood and Bernardi were found in bed at a Jacobite alehouse on Tower Hill. Seventeen more traitors were seized before noon; and three of the Blues were put under arrest.

'That morning a Council was held; and as soon as it rose, an

express was sent off to call home some regiments from Flanders' (February 1696).

The foregoing account, like many of Lord Macaulay's statements, is most probably incorrect, or highly coloured. In the account, which is given below, of the incarceration of ROBERT CASSELS and his fellow-sufferers, taken from vol. x. of the State Trials (see Appendix, No. 10, page 64, published 1766), it will be seen that they were committed to Newgate merely on the warrant of the Secretary of State, and that they were not charged on oath by any person whatever; and further, that no evidence could ever be produced against them to convict them of the alleged crime for which they were so unjustly detained in custody.

'The Case, with the proceedings against Major John Bernardi, Mr. Counter, Mr. Blackburn, Mr. CASSELS, Mr. Chambers, and Mr. Meldrum, on account of the Assassination Plot in King William's reign.'

'*Note*.—As many people are unacquainted with the reasons why those persons, suspected of being concerned in the Assassination Plot, lay so long in Newgate without being either bailed, tried, or discharged; this account, wrote by Major Bernardi (one of those taken up and confined) will explain the cause of it.'

The account given by Bernardi is very lengthy, but the following extracts will enable the reader to understand the case, and bring under notice the extraordinary treatment and hardships suffered by those unfortunate men, and the despotic conduct of the Government of that period.

'Within two months or thereabouts after Bernardi's arrival in

town, a horrid conspiracy to assassinate and murder His late Majesty King William was discovered, and many proclamations came forth, offering a thousand pounds' reward for securing each man inserted in those proclamations. Several were taken upon the first, and more were apprehended daily upon the repeated proclamations.'

'Captain Charnock, King, and Keys were taken upon the first proclamation, which came forth on or about the 22d day of February; and were tried and convicted of high treason, March 11, 1695-6, and all three executed on the 18th of the same month.'

'Bernardi and Rookwood were committed, March 25, 1696, close prisoners to Newgate, loaded with heavy irons, and put into separate, dismal, dark, and stinking apartments, not being allowed to speak to each other from the time of their being taken out of the two Compters. Bernardi did never see Rookwood afterwards, who was soon after tried and condemned, and was executed at Tyburn, with Cranburne and Lowick, on the 29th day of April following.'

'The nine before-mentioned being executed, there still remained many close prisoners in Newgate upon that account; but evidence being wanted to convict any more of them, the Habeas Corpus Act was suspended for nine months, to prevent them from gaining their liberty by law, and this was done with a view of finding out evidence against them within that time.'

After the expiry of the Act, three were admitted to bail.

'The remaining number in confinement then were only Bernardi, Captain Counter, Mr. Cassels, Mr. Meldrum and Chambers; and

they being locked up close in separate dismal parts of the gaol, and most of them unknown to each other, could neither communicate or do any thing for themselves in order to their liberty, nor could they know what had been done for others. But the good success of those before mentioned caused their friends abroad officiously to enter papers for them at the second sessions after the Habeas Corpus Act came in force, whereupon they were all of them taken out of their close holes, and were carried to the Old Bailey, in order to be tried or bailed. Mr. Constantine Phipps (who was afterwards Lord Chancellor of Ireland) was appointed their council to move for them, and asked Bernardi if any application had been made to the Solicitor of the Treasury. Bernardi answered, No ; alleging, that as there was no law to keep them any longer confined, their friends judged it needless to apply to any body for favour, little dreaming that an Act of Parliament would be obtained to secure and continue their further confinement, a practice never known or heard of before. As soon as they were produced in Court in order to be tried or bailed, the Solicitor of the Treasury stood up and whispered the Judges upon the Bench ; and though that Sessions, being a Sessions of Gaol-Delivery, could not lawfully be determined without either trying or bailing these State Prisoners, the Judges being obliged by law to deliver the Gaol, yet, upon the whispering motion of the Solicitor of the Treasury, the Judges adjourned the Court for a fortnight, and immediately after a Bill was brought into Parliament, and an Act passed within that time to confine them for a twelvemonth, on a supposed probability still of finding out some evidence against them in that time.

‘The first Act expiring, a second (9 William III. chap. 4) was soon passed to continue them in prison another year, unless, as in the former Act, they should sooner be bailed or discharged by order of Council, signed by six Privy Councillors. And at the end thereof, all prospect of finding out any evidence against them seeming to be entirely vanished, a third Act (10 and 11 Will. III. chap. 13) was passed, confining them during the pleasure of his late Majesty King William.

‘King William was afterwards applied to in their favour, not long before his death, by the late Earl of Burlington ; and his Majesty was graciously pleased to promise his Lordship that he would deliver them in a short time. But the King’s illness and death following soon afterwards, and before any order was given for their discharge, the good and gracious design of his Majesty for the deliverance of these unhappy men (if he really intended it) was most unfortunately frustrated and prevented. The Act for their confinement, by the demise of King William, being determined, (as they were advised) they entered their prayer at the next sessions to be tried or bailed, but were opposed by the Attorney-General, and neither was granted. Afterwards another Act of Parliament (1 Anne, sect. 1, c. 29) was procured to be passed, confining them during the pleasure of Queen Anne. Her Majesty was graciously pleased to release Captain Counter, the first named in the said Acts of confinement.’

‘By the demise of the Queen they had again liberty, by virtue of the Habeas Corpus Act, to pray for their trial or to be bailed, and in order thereunto they entered their prayer accordingly, at

the first Old-Bailey Sessions, and were by that Court referred to Michaelmas Term following. They retained three or four eminent Council at Law, and fee'd them to move and plead for them. Seven or eight motions were made that term, at different times, in their behalf, and several Rules of Court were obtained at great expense, before they could bring the then Attorney General, Sir Edward Northey, to appear and defend their motions.

‘At last the then Lord Chief-Justice Parker told Serjeant Webb (one of the Council for the prisoners) that the Court consented to their being brought to the Bar by Habeas Corpus on the Monday following, being the last day of the term, in order to admit them to bail, bidding the Serjeant in the meantime to direct his clients to give in the names of such substantial men as they intended to bring into Court to bail them. This glimmering favour proved only as a little enlightening before death, as will appear by the sequel. The prisoners were accordingly brought up by their keepers from Newgate to the Court of King's Bench, the last day of the term, when the Chief-Justice before named, having notice of their being there, was pleased to ask Serjeant Webb, their Council, if they had bail ready in Court? and being answered in the affirmative, his Lordship was pleased to reply, that wonders were to be done presently, wonders indeed, and such as were never heard of before!

‘The prisoners were called and brought into Court, and there-upon the same gentleman made an harangue against them of above an hour long; and although towards the end of his very bitter and invective speech against those helpless wretches, who were obliged

to receive all his fire and huffs, he was so ingenuous as to declare that he had never heard of any evidence charging them with the crime they were committed for, yet he was pleased also to declare, that he was very well satisfied of their guilt, by the proceeding of the first Parliament against them, and would therefore remand them back to Newgate, which accordingly he did. At the meeting of the next Parliament matters were so ordered, that another Act (1 George I. sect. 2, c. 7) was prepared and procured to pass both Houses very expeditiously, to continue them in prison during his late Majesty King George's pleasure.

'Several petitions were afterwards delivered to his late Majesty King George in the name and behalf of these wretches, imploring his sovereign compassion, and setting forth, as an instance of his great mercy upon another occasion, his pardoning many condemned for actual treason against his Majesty's person; whereas these had been long miserably confined as Prisoners of State, purely upon bare suspicion only of being concerned in a conspiracy against a deceased Monarch, of which the least proof could never be made out against them; yet their petitions were not minded.

'By the demise of his late Majesty King George the First, which happened at Hanover on or about the 11th day of June 1727, Bernardi and his two fellow-sufferers, being all the survivors of the said miserable State-Monuments, had again liberty by law to pray for a trial or to be admitted to bail; whercupon Bernardi, on the 16th day of June 1727, moved the Court of King's Bench by his Council for an Habeas Corpus to bring him

up in order to be tried, bailed, or discharged, according to law ; such Council at the same time apprising the Court, that Bernardi had, so long ago as the 25th day of March 1696, been committed to Newgate by the late Duke of Shrewsbury, then Secretary of State, on suspicion of being concerned in a horrid conspiracy to assassinate his late Majesty King William III., but without any proof, there not being so much as the oath of one single witness made against him, nor was it specified in his commitment that he was charged upon oath ; and no proof at any time afterwards ever appearing against him, to induce the bringing him to a trial, several Acts of Parliament had been made to keep him in prison, and by the last of them he was confined during the pleasure of his said late Majesty King George I., by whose decease Bernardi was become entitled to his liberty, there being no law then in force to detain him in prison ; and the Court then made a rule for such Habeas Corpus accordingly, though the motion was strongly opposed by the Attorney-General, Sir Philip Yorke.

‘The prisoners were, however, remanded back to Newgate, and a Bill was soon after brought into Parliament, and speedily passed into an Act (1 George II. sect. 1. c. 4), to continue his imprisonment with his other two fellow-sufferers, BLACKBURN and CASSELS, during his present Majesty’s pleasure. The following printed case was delivered to all the Lords and Commons against the Bill, while the same was under the consideration of the two Houses, viz.,—

“THE most sad and deplorable case of ROBERT BLACKBURN,
JOHN BERNARDI, and ROBERT CASSELS, humbly offered

against the Bill now depending in Parliament for continuing their imprisonment, after a confinement worse than death by them already undergone, of upwards of ONE-AND-THIRTY YEARS in Newgate.

“ In March and April 1696 they were committed. The crime they were charged with in their respective commitments was High Treason, in conspiring the murder and assassination of his late Majesty King William III., but without proof, there being not so much as the oath of one single witness made against any of them, nor is it specified in their commitments that they were charged upon oath: That no proof appearing against them whereby to bring them to a trial, several Acts of Parliament had been made to keep them in prison, the last of which left them to his late Majesty's pleasure, and then by the demise of the King they were become entitled to their liberty: That the persons charged with this most horrid and detestable crime were originally six, namely, JAMES COUNTER, ROBERT MELDRUM, JAMES CHAMBERS, ROBERT BLACKBURN, JOHN BERNARDI, and ROBERT CASSELS: COUNTER was set at liberty by Queen Anne, and MELDRUM and CHAMBERS died in prison, so that there were then remaining only the last three of these miserable, wretched, and most unfortunate prisoners, who solemnly disclaim, and from their hearts ever did and do abhor and detest, the said villainous crime so laid to their charge as aforesaid; and although their number was then reduced to three as before mentioned, yet nevertheless by that Bill they were intended to be further confined: That they were reduced to extreme miseries

by their said tedious confinement of one-and-thirty years and upwards, in a melancholy, dismal, and loathsome gaol, and by their great age, infirmity, and poverty ; and though they had been confined close prisoners of State in Newgate for upwards of one-and-thirty years as aforesaid, yet they had never had one penny allowance from the Government.

“ Wherefore, and in regard to the unprecedented and unparalleled hardships of their case, it was humbly hoped the said Bill should not pass.

‘Subscribed, ROBERT BLACKBURN.
JOHN BERNARDI.
ROBERT CASSELS.

“ NEWGATE, *July 5th*, 1727.”

‘Copies of commitments follow, whereby it plainly appears that none of the said three prisoners were committed upon oath.

‘These are, in His Majesty’s name, to authorize and require you to receive into your custody the body of — Bernardi, herewith sent you for high treason, in conspiring the assassination and murder of the King ; and you are to keep him safe until he shall be delivered by due course of law, and for so doing this shall be your warrant.—Given at the Court at Whitehall the 25th of March 1696.

SHREWSBURY.’

‘To the Keeper of Newgate,
or his Deputy.’

‘(Vera copia, examinat. per James Fell.)

‘*N.B.*—The commitments of Mr. BLACKBURN and CASSELS are to the same effect with Bernardi’s.’

‘A COPY of the KEEPER’S CERTIFICATE, setting forth that none of the said three prisoners were committed upon oath ; which Certificate was annexed to one of Bernardi’s Petitions to the King :—

‘Whereas JAMES GUNTER, alias COUNTER, alias RUMSEY, JAMES CHAMBERS, ROBERT MELDRUM, ROBERT BLACKBURN, ROBERT CASSELS, and JOHN BERNARDI were committed to Newgate in 1696, for conspiring to assassinate his late Majesty King William the Third, as appears by copies of their several commitments, signed by JAMES FELL, the Keeper of Newgate, and by his Head-Turnkey, Bodenham Rouse, which I have seen and examined : I hereby certify that none of the before-named persons are charged upon any oath specified in the said copies of their respective commitments, except the above-said COUNTER, who stands charged in his commitment for the said crime, upon the oath of one GEORGE HARRIS, Gent.—Given under my hand this 15th day of August 1727.

‘THOMAS ALLEN.’

ROBERT CASSELS died in Newgate, 5th September 1734, after having been a State prisoner thirty-eight years. And BERNARDI died there the latter end of September 1736, in the eighty-second year of his age. No further information can now be obtained regarding the incarceration of ROBERT CASSELS, as it will be seen by the following letter from the Governor of Newgate that all the papers and records of that prison were destroyed by fire in 1780 :—

'GAOL OF NEWGATE,
16th day of January 1868.

'SIR,—I regret that I cannot assist you in any way as to the inquiries respecting the persons named in your letter of the 11th inst., but from the reports I gather that all the books, documents, papers, etc., were destroyed when the old prison was attacked and demolished by the rioters of the "Gordon Riots" in 1780.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) 'E. J. JONAS,

Governor.'

'ROBERT CASSELS, Esq.,
Blackford House, Edinburgh.'

I. JAMES CASSILLIS was born in 1624, and died 3d December 1699, aged seventy-five years.

He married EUPHAM or EUPHEMIA CASSILLIS (who was probably a relative). She was born in 1623, and died 23d March 1702, aged seventy-nine years.

He was a shipowner in Borrowstouness, evidently in affluent circumstances, judging from the imposing residence he occupied nearly in the centre of the town, and from the handsome monument erected to the memory of himself and wife in the churchyard of the parish.

The old residence of the family still stands in good preservation. It is a large roomy stone mansion, finished inside with panelled wainscoting. The fireplaces are of great size, fitted up all round with ornamental Dutch glazed tiles. On the gable which projects into the street, the letters I. C. and E. C. are carved, being the initial letters of JAMES and EUPHEMIA CASSILLIS.

Though apparently a man of wealth and intelligence, it is not so satisfactory to state that in 1679 he was appointed by the Privy Council chairman of a jury for the trial of witches in the barony, when several old women were condemned and burned for that imaginary crime.

JAMES AND EUPHEMIA CASSILLIS had the following children (see Parish Register of Bo'ness) :—

'1. ANDREW CASSILLS, lawful son to JAMES and EFFIE CASSILLS, was born on ye 6 day, and baptized on ye 8 day of September 1656, at Borrowstouness, by MR. JOHN WAUCH,¹ minister. PATRICK CASSILLIS, presentor of the child ; and Andrew Burnsyde and James Hunter, witnesses.

'2. THOMAS CASSILLIS, lawful son to JAMES CASSILLIS, and EFFIE CASSILLIS, his spouse, was born on ye 19 July 1658, and baptized on ye 25 yrof, at Bo'ness, by Mr. John Wauch, minister yr. PATRICK CASSILLIS presentor of the child ; James Grinton, and Alexander Drysdale, witnesses.'

He married AGNES RUSSELL, and had issue as follows :—

'1. CHRISTINA was baptized 12 October 1686. Presented by James Cassils, elder, in the father's absence.

'2. EUPHAM, born 20 December 1694.

'3. THOMAS, born 2d, and baptized 15 July 1697.

'4. MARGARET, born 20 January 1699.

'3. JOHN CASSILLIS, lawful son to JAMES CASSILLIS and EUPHAM CASSILLIS, his spouse, was born on ye 4 of November 1660, and baptized on ye 7th of November 1660, at Borrowstou-

¹ See Note, No. 1.

ness by Mr. John Wauch, minister yer. WILLIAM JAMIESON, Ardgowan, JAMES GRINTON, witnesses.

'4. JOHN CASSILLS, lawful son to JAMES CASSILLS and EUPHAM CASSILLS, was born upon ye 1st of April 1662, and was baptized upon ye 5 of said month. Was presented by WILLIAM JAMIESON in his father's absence. Witnesses, JOHN HAMILTON, Laird of Grange, JAMES GRINTON, and JOHN R——.

'5. JOHN CASSILLS, son to JAMES and EUPHAM CASSILLS, was born upon ye 23d April, and baptized upon ye 2d of May 1664. Witnesses, ANDREW BURNSYDE and JAMES GLASS. WILLIAM JAMIESON presentor of the child.

'6. PATRICK CASSILLS, son to JAMES CASSILLS and EUPHAM CASSILLS, was baptized on ye 22d of August, and born the 12th, 1665.

'7. ANDREW CASSILLS, son to JAMES CASSILLS and EUPHAM CASSILLS, his spouse, was born upon ye 25 of May 1668, and baptized upon ye 31 May. Witnesses, ALEXANDER DRYSDALE, JAMES GLASS, and JOHN SHORT. Presented by JAMES HUNTER, in absence of the father.'

II. ANDREW CASSILLS, son of JAMES and EUPHEMIA CASSILLS, born, as before mentioned, 25th May 1668. Was a shipowner and merchant, and chief Magistrate of Borrowstouness.

He married, on 4th February 1696, 'HANNAH GIB,¹ daughter to JOHN GIB and ANNA STEWART, born 5th March 1673, and baptized 13th yrof. Witnesses, ARCHIBALD STEWART and

¹ See Note, No. 2.

ANDREW DISTON.' She is said to have been of the honourable baronetical family, GIB of CARRIBBER.

ANDREW CASSILLS and HANNAH GIB had the following children, viz.,—

1. JAMES CASSELS, born 17th of October, and baptized 6th November 1696.
2. JOHN CASSELS, born the last day of September, and baptized the 28th of October 1701.
3. HANNAH CASSELS, born the 27th of May, and baptized 15th June 1703.

III. JAMES CASSELS, born, as before mentioned, 17th October 1696, died 13th March 1760. Was a successful merchant and shipowner at Bo'ness, and retired from business at an early age.

During the Rebellion in 1745-6, a number of dragoons were quartered in his house, previous to the battle of Falkirk. His property was near Linlithgow. He appears to have been the first of his family who changed the spelling of his name to CASSELS, which mode has since been continued by his descendants.

He married,¹ first, on 6th March 1721, HANNAH SPIERS or SPEARS, daughter of ROBERT SPEARS or SPIERS, Esq., and MARGARET STEWART, his wife, of a most honourable family, connected by marriage with the families of FERGUSON of RAITH, FAIRFAX of the HOLMES, Baronet, DALGLIESH of SCOTSCRAIG, HERIOT of RAMORNIE. She was born 6th December 1697, baptized 12th June 1705, and died 5th November 1733.

¹ See Note, No. 3.

JAMES CASSELS and HANNAH SPIERS had the following children :—

1. MARGARET, born 5th September 1722, died when seven weeks old.

2. HANNAH, born 26th October 1723, died in September 1767. She married JOHN THOMSON, Esq., and had children, who died without issue.

3. JAMES, born 2d January 1726, died 26th January 1730.

4. ROBERT, born 5th March 1728. He was lost at sea in the year 1750, on a voyage from South Carolina.

5. MARGARET, born 30th November 1729, died 20th Dec. 1729.

6. ANDREW, born 12th August 1731, baptized 17th, died at Leith, 27th May 1814.

JAMES CASSELS married, secondly, on 13th February 1735, JEAN STEVENSON. She was born 10th March 1699, and died in November 1756.

Their children were as follows :—

1. JAMES, born 27th January 1736, died 1st March 1798.

2, 3. EUPHAM and JEAN, twins, born 4th November 1737. Jean died in 1745, and Eupham died 2d July 1756.

4. HELEN, born 16th December 1740, died 20th Dec. 1741.

Colonel JAMES CASSELS of Flask, in the county of Linlithgow, born, as before stated, 27th January 1736. Married Miss MANN, an American lady, and had an only child,

JOHN CASSELS, who married JANE HANDY, an American lady from Rhode Island. He died about the year 1830, leaving three daughters, viz.,—

1. ANNE, died unmarried.

2. SUSAN, married to JAMES B. MEREDITH, Esq., Solicitor, London, and died without issue.

3. JANE, died unmarried.

This Branch of the family is now therefore extinct.

WALTER GIBSON CASSELS wrote as follows regarding Colonel CASSELS :— ‘ My father’s brother, Colonel JAMES CASSELS, went to America a young man, and was a very successful cultivator and planter at George Town, South Carolina. He took the side of his native country at the Revolution in America, and raised and commanded a cavalry regiment of Militia during the war. He had made a large fortune, and also married an American lady of a good estate. At the end of the American war his estates were confiscated, but as his only son, JOHN CASSELS, was a minor, his mother’s property was saved to him, and he went to Carolina, and lived for many years on his estate. He then sold it for about £25,000 sterling, and came to his father’s property in Scotland, a place called Flask, near Linlithgow, which afterwards he sold, and went to London, where he died about 1830.

‘ Two daughters are now alive, one single, and one married, and they enjoy the money he left, which, from his mode of living and other circumstances, was reduced to about £16,000 sterling.

‘ Colonel CASSELS died about the year 1798, in my father’s house in CASSELS PLACE, Leith.

He was a very fine-looking man, quite a gentleman, remarkably well informed, and a good linguist. He was fond of abstract

study, and a reader of old historical books, particularly those written in Latin and French. Though rather of a retiring disposition, he was a very entertaining companion, and was much admired by the society in the vicinity of his small estate. When he was driven from his property in Carolina, he obtained a compensation of a few thousand pounds from the British Government. If he had joined the American Standard, I have reason to think his property at this day would have been worth at least One hundred thousand pounds sterling. His son JOHN was a kind-hearted, but rather eccentric man, and was an amusing companion. He was educated for the Bar along with my brother ANDREW.'

IV. ANDREW CASSELS, youngest and only surviving son of JAMES CASSELS and HANNAH SPIERS, born 12th August 1731, at Borrowstouness,—married twice. Borrowstouness was a place of considerable importance between the years 1600 and 1700, but after the latter period began to decline. Leith then became the principal shipping port on the east coast of Scotland, to which place ANDREW CASSELS removed, after his father's death, in the year 1760, where he was an extensive shipowner and merchant, and died possessed of considerable property. He purchased a large property at the foot of Leith Walk, and on it built his residence, and the terrace of houses called 'CASSELS PLACE' after his name.

He was appointed a magistrate of Leith in 1799. And chief magistrate in 1800.

He was religious, and exemplary in all the relations of life, amiable, kind-hearted, and 'given to hospitality.'

He was frequently consulted by the Government regarding matters of importance.

In the Records of the 'Leith Thursday's Club,' the following entries appear :—

' 5 February 1795.

' Amongst absent Members,

' Andrew Cassels, Advising Mr. Pit.

' John Scougall,¹ Do.

' Absent, 12 February 1795,

Andrew Cassels, }
' John Scougall, } Advising Mr. Pit how to man ye Navy.

' Absent, 19 February 1795,

' Andrew Cassels, }
' John Scougall, } Dining with Pit and Dundas.

' Absent, 27 February 1795,

' Andrew Cassels, }
' John Scougall, } With Pit laying on Taxes.

' Absent, 5 March 1795,

' Andrew Cassels, }
' John Scougall, } At Court.

' Absent, 12 March 1795,

' Andrew Cassels, }
' John Scougall, } On their way from London.'

¹ See Note, No. 4.

W. G. CASSELS wrote on 2d March 1841 as follows regarding his father :—

‘My father was eighty-three when he died, and the day he died, he had walked about Edinburgh and Leith during the day, dined at home, and died going down to take a walk in the garden, 27 May 1814.’

He married, first, on 9th February 1761, MARGARET RITCHIE, born 27th July 1742. She died 23d August 1764. She was an heiress, and daughter of JOHN RITCHIE, Esq., of Borrowstouness. Seven generations of JOHN RITCHIES are said to have been born, and to have died, in the same house at Borrowstouness.

ANDREW CASSELS and MARGARET RITCHIE had the following children :—

1. CATHARINE, born 29th November 1761; died unmarried.

2. JAMES, born 9th April 1763, died 14th November 1822.

He was a physician at Lancaster, England, where he was much respected.

He married, 12th June 1805, Mary, eldest daughter and co-heir (with her sisters, Elizabeth, who married Richard Graves Hodgson, Esq. of Ashfield, and has issue, and Susannah, who is unmarried) of the Rev. Francis Hodgson,¹ perpetual curate of Little Bolton, and Head-Master of the Free Grammar School, Bury, Lancashire. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Holker, Esq. of Top-o'-the-

¹ See Note, No. 5.

Hill, Lancashire, widow of Aaron Manby, Esquire. Mrs. Cassels died 29th October 1844.

3. JOHN, born 8th August 1764.

He was in the H.E.I.C. service, and died, unmarried, in 1783, on a voyage to the East Indies in the *Bushbridge*.

DR. JAMES CASSELS and his wife, MARY HODGSON, had the following children :—

1. ANDREW, born 12th March 1806, vicar of the parish of Battley in Yorkshire, England.

He married, 21st January 1857, HANNAH CASSELS ANDERSON, daughter of WILLIAM ANDERSON, Esq. of Hallyards, Peeblesshire, and of 8 Regent Terrace, Edinburgh, and has issue as follows :—

JANE BROWN, born 20th November 1857.

CHARLES JAMES HODGSON, 18th January 1859.

JOHN GREENWOOD, born 10th August 1860.

ANDREW, born 21st December 1861, died 23d April 1863.

WILLIAM ANDERSON, born 26th January 1864.

FRANCIS ANDREW, born 5th April 1865.

2. FRANCIS HODGSON CASSELS, M.D., born 25th March 1808, died unmarried 9th June 1868.

3. JOHN CASSELS, born 20th August 1812, died February 1869, merchant in Oporto ; married 21st October 1843, ETHELINDA, born 13th July 1821, daughter of JOHN COX, Esquire, Olivers, Rointwich, Gloucestershire, England, and has issue :—

JAMES, born 3d November 1844, married in 1867 Elizabeth Jones.

JOHN WILBERFORCE, born 9th March 1846.

WALTER RITCHIE, born 18th March 1848.

ANDREW ROYS, born 28th July 1849.

MARY ELIZABETH, born 7th May 1851.

HERBERT WYNN, born 25th December 1852.

ETHELINDA WOODROW, born 25th July 1854.

MARGARET RITCHIE, born 15th May 1856.

WILLIAM WHARTON, born 11th March 1858.

FRANCIS KENNEDY, born 3d November 1859.

JESSIE GARDINER, born 26th August 1861.

BERTHA CHANCE, born 28th September 1863.

HELEN ELIZABETH, born 23d June 1865.

4. SUSAN CASSELS married her cousin, ANDREW CASSELS BROWN, Esq., of Liverpool, 22d April 1840, and has issue :—

JAMES CASSELS, born 16th January 1841, clergyman of the Church of England.

HANNAH ELIZABETH, born 19th September 1842 ; married, 7th September 1870, to Dr. Rawdon, surgeon, Liverpool.

DAVID, born 21st February 1845, Lieutenant, Royal Navy.

SUSANNAH HODGSON, born 28th June 1848.

MARY, born 15th May 1851.

5. ELIZABETH CASSELS, born 29th March 1817 ; died, unmarried, 16th October 1839.

6. JAMES CASSELS, died in infancy.

7. WALTER CASSELS, died in infancy.

8. MARY CASSELS, died in infancy.

9. ANNE CASSELS, died in infancy.

ANDREW CASSELS married, secondly, on 28th January 1767,¹ ANNE GIBSON, born 11th May 1741, died 8th June 1811. She was daughter and heiress of Walter Gibson, Esq. of Greenknowe, Stirlingshire, by his wife Jean, daughter of the Rev. John Brown of Abercorn.

ANDREW CASSELS and ANNE GIBSON had the following children :—

1. WALTER CASSELS, born 25th November 1767, died 9th February 1768.

2. JANE CASSELS, born 30th December 1768, died 20th March 1860, aged ninety-two.

She married THOMAS GILLESPIE, Esq. of London. They had an only child, Thomas, a merchant in London, who married Martha Roebuck, and has a large family.

3. ANDREW CASSELS, born 9th September 1770, died 7th January 1809. He took his degree of M.A. at Edinburgh University in 1792.

He was educated for the English Bar, and was a man of great ability, and a most fascinating companion. He was an intimate friend of Thomas Erskine, Lord Chancellor of England, by whom he was offered a Judgeship in Canada, which he declined. He was shortly afterwards, in 1807, appointed by him King's Advocate at the Cape of Good Hope, and died there, Judge of the Admiralty Court, in 1809, at the early age of thirty-nine.

The following letter was addressed by him to his father, after his arrival at the Cape :—

¹ See Note, No. 6.

‘CAPE TOWN, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,
2d December 1807.

‘We arrived here on Wednesday, the 2d inst., after a very tedious passage—favourable, indeed, in point of weather, but in every other respect a period of greater inconvenience to me, and of more severe trial than I can easily express.

‘Had I, amidst bad accommodation, bad treatment, and deficiency of proper stores, enjoyed my health, I might have cared less for these privations, but it pleased God also to afflict me with repeated and dangerous sickness. I was first attacked on the 15th September, afterwards on the 29th, and at two subsequent periods in October and November, with violent bowel complaint, threatening immediate inflammation and speedy dissolution.

‘I shall not enlarge upon the unfortunate situation of being in extreme agony for sixty hours without relief from the most powerful medicines, in a crowded ship, under a vertical sun, surrounded by strangers, and, I may say, without a hope of surviving.

‘At the same time I was not without assistance. The weather permitting, Captain Woolcombe sent his surgeon on board, and he and Captain Davies came themselves to see me. Dr. Hussey too, a passenger in the *Alfred*, Inspecting Physician of Hospitals here, visited me with the utmost kindness and attention, and in addition to what I had myself, was supplied by General Wetherall, also in the *Alfred* with his family, with several useful and necessary articles.

‘It would ill become me, however, not to acknowledge with gratitude, that my chief consolation and support were in the fruits of those religious impressions, for which I have to thank you and my

mother. Resignation to the will of God, and trust in His mercy, supported my sinking spirits, and produced a composure of mind infinitely greater than amidst my bodily sufferings I could have believed.

‘I cannot help adding that I had particular satisfaction in perusing the Psalms, and frequently recalled many expressions of my good old grandmother, whose favourite study they were. Amongst many others, you may easily see, by referring to them, how well the 88, 86, 77, 143, 25 were adapted to my situation. I am afraid you will suspect that these feelings will only be temporary, and I fear it myself; at all events, in the day of affliction I have found their value, and if it please God to prosper my undertakings, I hope I shall not forget them.

‘I need not say that, placed for a time at least in this remote corner of the world, every morsel of intelligence from relations and friends in Europe is received with the greatest avidity, and I conjure you to omit no opportunity of procuring information and sending letters. I need not enumerate all my relations and friends, who have my affectionate regards, nor can they expect I should write to them separately.

‘I shall only add, that my earnest wish is once more to see you all in health round the fireside, the comfort and value of which increase in my mind the further I am removed from it.

‘My mother and Harriet, probably your chief or only companions, now know all I would express.’

The following letter was dictated by him, and addressed to his

brother-in-law, Thomas Gillespy, Esq., of London, and signed by his initials A. C. :—

‘CAPE TOWN, *October 4, 1808.*

‘DEAR SIR,—To prevent the probability of false or unnecessary alarm, I have requested Oliver shortly to state, that since my last I have been reduced to the lowest possible state, without even the hope of recovering. But thank God, about ten days ago, after being in a state of insensibility thirty-six hours, a favourable crisis took place, much to the astonishment of my medical attendants, and I am now once more blessed with a fair prospect of a gradual restoration.

‘All other particulars of my situation must necessarily be deferred. I may just say that I have every reason to be highly gratified with the anxiety and attention of all descriptions of persons, and with the general influence, respectability, and importance of my situation. I received your letter of the 8th June, by a prize taken by the *Travers* Indiaman, near the line, called the *Jenny* of Hamburg, bound from Buenos Ayres to Tonnengen, sent in here a few days ago, valued at Thousand pounds. You will communicate the real state of my health to my several friends.—Believe me, yours truly,

A. C.’

The following memorandum was added by his brother, W. G. Cassels :—

‘The above initials were written by my brother Andrew. The hope of recovery held out in this letter was unfortunately disappointed, his death having taken place on the 7th January 1809

‘WALTER G. CASSELS.’

The following is substance of part of a speech delivered by the Hon. ANDREW CASSELS, King's Advocate, Cape of Good Hope, on taking the chair as Deputy-Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court, 13th July 1808 :—

‘Comparatively speaking, little or no responsibility was attached to my official situation as His Majesty's Advocate. In this chair I feel myself responsible not only for my own acts and decrees, but for the acts and conduct of every officer of the Court, as far as they are under my discretionary direction or control. I feel myself responsible for the national character, for the dignity and pre-eminence of an English tribunal, and for the honour of our most gracious Sovereign, by whose royal prerogative this Court is specially constituted, and from whom its authority is immediately derived. To some persons these remarks may appear unnecessary. The assumption of any office naturally implies a knowledge of its relative duties and obligations, and the fixed intention of faithfully observing them. In the present case, however, I feel that my introduction into office ought not to pass over in silence.

‘By the absence of the learned gentleman who presided here, necessity, I may say, places me here that the business of the Court and the public service may not suffer by interruption or delay. From the official situation I previously held, and, indeed, from the publicity of the fact, it would be affectation in me to profess ignorance, that serious complaints, and severe animadversions, well or ill founded, have been circulated respecting the proceedings and practice of this Court. It is not, therefore, to be supposed, that, in entering upon the duties of this important

office, I am to be totally indifferent to circumstances so materially affecting its character, its consequence, and its utility.

‘Without possessing, and without being entitled to possess, a considerable share of public confidence, the administration of justice must always be unsatisfactory, and due deference to the laws is not to be expected. I shall abstain as much as possible from any retrospective view of the subject.

‘My business is, by the removal of every just cause of complaint in future, to insure despatch, regularity, and the final settlement of all contested claims upon legal and liberal principles. I request it may be understood, that, to silence all idle and calumnious animadversions upon the practice of this Court, I hold myself answerable for the correctness of its proceedings, so far as in conformity with regular course of business they are brought to my knowledge.

‘All well-founded complaints shall be received and heard with attention, and every necessary redress afforded, and I trust that the gentlemen who practise in the Court will not hesitate, upon the reasonable request of their clients, to make such applications as may from time to time appear necessary to satisfy and promote the ends of impartial justice. Let it be remembered, at the same time, that I am not to be induced upon every frivolous pretence to encourage the captious objections of ignorance and obstinacy, and from any mistaken notion of unsubstantial and indiscriminate popularity to trifle with the time and dignity of the Court. At the same time, also, I entertain no ideas of acting upon any capricious or innovating principle.

‘My duty, as well as that of others, is clearly laid down for me in His Majesty’s instructions, in the well-considered orders and solemn judgments of superior tribunals, and in the several Acts of Parliament.

‘Upon these authorities, and not upon my own, it shall be my endeavour to act, and in the application of them, while I sit in this chair, I utterly disclaim every thought and every wish of a personal nature.

‘If by this conduct I can have the good fortune to conciliate the regard and esteem of others, it will certainly increase my happiness; if not, I shall still retain the paramount consolation which none can either give to or take from me, the approbation of my own mind.’

4. HANNAH CASSELS, born 17th March 1772; died at Edinburgh, 7th March 1859. She married DAVID BROWN, Esq., merchant, St. Petersburg, great-grandson of the Rev. JOHN BROWN of Abercorn, grandfather of ANNE GIBSON, wife of ANDREW CASSELS, Esq. ~~The Browns, by the marriage of DAVID BROWN (son of the Rev. John Brown) with Margaret Russell, represent the ancient family of Livingstone, Lord Kilsyth, as heir general, they being extinct in the proximate male line.~~

DAVID BROWN and HANNAH CASSELS had the following children :—

1. JOHN, died unmarried.
2. ANNE, unmarried 1870.
3. HANNAH, married ALEXANDER TWEEDIE, M.D., London, and has issue—

ALEXANDER, died in India in 18—, and left issue.

DAVID, died in Australia in 1864.

HANNAH, married the Rev. Mr. Collins, clergyman,
Church of England, London.

4. ANDREW CASSELS, merchant, Liverpool. *died 1871*

He married his cousin, SUSAN CASSELS, daughter of Dr.

JAMES CASSELS of Lancaster. They have several children
(*see CASSELS*).

5. JANE, married WILLIAM ANDERSON, Esq. of Hallyards,
Peeblesshire. She died in July 1850, leaving several chil-
dren.

6. DAVID, for many years a merchant at Corfu. He
married MARY CAMPBELL, and died at Toronto, Canada, in
1864, leaving an only daughter, HANNAH.

7. MARY, married, in 1865, Mr. BROWN of Ashley Hall.

8. HENRIETTA SOPHIA, married ROBERT CHRISTISON,
M.D., Professor of Materia Medica, Edinburgh University,
and a distinguished writer on Poisons. She died at Edin-
burgh, 9th January 1849, leaving three sons, ALEXANDER,
M.D., DAVID, M.D., and JOHN, W.S.

*created a
Baronet 1871*

9. JEMIMA HENRIETTA, married JOHN RIDDLE STODART,
W.S., Edinburgh. She died in 1865, leaving two sons,
ROBERT RIDDLE and DAVID RIDDLE, and two daughters,
Hannah, married to Professor Lorimer, Edinburgh, and
Henrietta.

5. ANNE CASSELS, born 9th January 1774, died 1st November
1774.

6. ANNE CASSELS, born 15th September 1775, died 26th August 1854, married ALEXANDER HOWDEN, Esq., Leith.

Their children are as follows :—

1. ALEXANDER, married Miss Gardner, died 1866.

2. ANDREW CASSELS, W.S., Edinburgh, married, 1st, Catharine Robson ; 2d, Miss Fulton.

3. JAMES, H.E.I.C.S., Major-General, 1855, and Lieutenant-General 1868.

He married Margaret Paterson Heriot, and died 22d March 1869, leaving two daughters.

4 *David* 5 ~~A~~ ANNE, died without issue.

6 ~~S~~ AGNES, married Mr. Mason, architect.

7 ~~J~~ JANE, married Adam Neill, Esq., Haddington. She died in 1866.

8. JOHN, died —.

9 ~~H~~ HANNAH, married, 6th November 1868, the Rev. Mr. White, Free Church Minister, Haddington.

10 ~~C~~ CHARLES.

7. WALTER GIBSON CASSELS, born in Leith, 3d November 1777, who, on the demise of his maternal grandfather, inherited the estate of Greenknowe, in Stirlingshire, which he afterwards sold to his cousin and brother-in-law, DAVID BROWN, Esq. ; married, 27th August 1802, JANET SCOUGALL,¹ born 5th September 1782, daughter of JOHN SCOUGALL, Esq., an eminent merchant in Leith.

She died at Blackford House, Edinburgh, on 25th May 1855, after a short illness, in the seventy-third year of her age.

¹ See Note, No. 7.

The following letter, written soon after her death, by one of her sons to his brother, expresses in some measure the feelings of her family towards one so amiable and affectionate :—

‘We are left to mourn the loss of the very best of mothers ; the most anxious for the spiritual as well as temporal welfare of her children ; the most affectionate ; the most pious ; one whose whole life was indeed one uninterrupted course of duty and affection.’

WALTER GIBSON CASSELS was for many years Manager of the National Bank of Scotland, Leith, and afterwards Manager of one of the English Joint-Stock Banks, and in 1836 he was appointed agent in London, where he remained several years. During his residence there he published several pamphlets on the Currency Question, and gave evidence before a Committee of the House of Commons regarding the state of Currency and Banking in England. After his return to Scotland, he took an active part in favour of the Free Church at the Disruption in 1843, and was appointed an elder of Free St. George’s Church, Edinburgh, in 1853. He also acted as Honorary Secretary to the Association for Prevention of Sunday Travelling on Railroads.

In a note at page 383, in ‘Memoirs of the Life of Sir Andrew Agnew of Lochnaw, Bart., by the Rev. Dr. Thomas M’Crie, 1850,’ the following allusion is made to him:—‘Among those who actively co-operated with Sir Andrew in the agitation against Sabbath railway traffic, we have great pleasure in mentioning the names of Mr. Charles Philp, of Leith, Dr. Smyttan, Mr. Makgill Crichton, Mr. James Bridges, Mr. W. G. CASSELS, and Mr. James Balfour, junr.’

He was appointed a magistrate of Leith in 1812, and Chief Magistrate in 1813.

He took an active part in politics, and was a strenuous advocate for Reform in Parliament and Free Trade measures.

At the Leith election in 1857, he proposed William Miller, Esq., as Member. He was then in his eightieth year. Mr. Miller thus alluded to him :—‘ I have a great regard indeed for the gentleman who did me the honour to propose me, for I have been accustomed from a boy to look up to him with affection and respect. He has well repaid my respect for him by recommending me so highly to your favour this day.’

In writing of himself he says, 26th November 1861, ‘ Regarding my health, I can only say it is wonderfully good. At church, on my birthday, 3d November, when I commenced my eighty-fifth year, the text for me was very appropriate, Gen. xlvii. ver. 29, “ The time drew nigh when Israel must die.” I hope the impression on my mind is suitable, and I hope none of us can be careless of preparation for our latter end. I am not able to walk with ease above a mile or two, but I eat and drink and sleep well, and am contented.’

On 20th May 1863, ‘ You would see by the papers the visit of Lord Palmerston to Edinburgh and Leith. When I stood near him, there was the oldest and the youngest freeman of Edinburgh together. I was entered on the books in May 1797, and his Lordship in April 1863.’

And, again, 23d Nov. 1865, ‘ It is needless to say much on my state of health. At my age the wonder is that I can do so much.’

He died at Blackford House, Edinburgh, 10th June 1868, in the 91st year of his age.

The following account of his last moments is from the pen of a near relative, who was with him when he died :—

‘BLACKFORD HOUSE, 11 *June* 1868.

‘I little thought that my first letter to you would convey the tidings of my dear father’s removal from this to be with his Saviour. I have seen for some weeks a great falling off of strength and loss of appetite. . . . On Tuesday last week he said he would like to see Dr. Goldie. He came in the afternoon. He found nothing materially wrong, but said his pulse was much more like that of an old man than when he attended him last, and that the heart was not beating quite so regularly as he could wish, but there was no cause of anxiety.

‘On the Thursday, all the Wylds were to dine with us. I went to town at half-past ten, and soon after I got home, my father was going down-stairs with his dressing-gown over his arm, when I scolded him for his imprudence, as the wind was cold. Just as he got to his dressing-room, Dr. Goldie came in, and went into his room.

‘In a little he came into the dining-room shivering, when I gave him a glass of port wine. Dr. G. left. When the shivering increased, I gave him a tumbler of hot whisky and water, got a hot bottle to his feet, and a fire lighted.

‘In an hour or two he went to bed, but soon became quite comfortable, and enjoyed seeing them all, and drank part of a bottle of champagne.

‘Dr. Christison came to see him on Friday between eleven and twelve, and also said there was no cause for anxiety, excepting any little turn he might take at his advanced age, and as his appetite was good to keep up his strength with wine.

‘On Saturday he had smart pain below the shoulder blade. I put on mustard, and used a hot iron at night, which relieved the pain.

‘On Monday evening he again had pain a little lower, so I sent for Dr. Goldie, who again ordered mustard. He then said it was bronchitis.

‘On Tuesday he was free from pain, but said, “We couldn’t think how weak he felt.”

‘Dr. Goldie said he was much better.

‘Robert Wyld and Maggie came, and he was so well and cheerful, thanking God for all His mercies, that they went to Mr. Christie’s, Durie, in Fife, yesterday morning.

‘Early yesterday morning I was so sensible of increased weakness and low pulse, that I wrote a note to Dr. Christison saying so, and asking him to come as soon as possible. Dr. Goldie came at eleven. He then said his pulse was weak, and he would like that Dr. Christison should come. I said I had written, but I told Hugh (the servant-man) to take the carriage and tell Dr. Christison to come instantly. Dr. G. said there was no cause for immediate alarm, but he was rather anxious. My father took, about seven o’clock, an egg beat up with sherry and sugar, and afterwards for breakfast ate a boiled egg and a bit of toast and butter, with a cup of coffee ; in an hour

a glass or two of champagne, then some very strong soup, and after that sherry with sponge-cake.

‘He wished to rise, and got up a little before three. I saw he was unable to get into bed, and I could not lift him. I called out for Hugh, who helped me to lift him in. He placed himself comfortably on his pillow, looked at me, and all pulsation stopped, he closed his eyes, and fell on sleep like an infant.

‘He laid himself exactly as he now lies, cold and stiff, but just like a beautiful bust. When up he wished to kneel, but I said, “Never mind the posture, He cares not for that.” I left the room for a few minutes, and when I went in he was praying loud. He said, “We need a better robe than earth can give.” “Yes,” I said, “the robe of Christ’s righteousness.” “Yes,” he said, “the blood of Christ cleanses from all sin.” Dear —, I don’t sorrow, but feel such cause of thankfulness and gratitude for God’s great kindness in sparing him all suffering, and even not having one twitch in dying. It was indeed a falling asleep. Dr. Christison just came as the spirit had taken its flight, and was much struck. I just walked into the room before him.’

The following letter and extract from the minutes of the Scottish Reformation Society were sent to his family :—

‘To the REPRESENTATIVES of
the late W. G. CASSELS, Esq.,
Blackford House, Edinburgh.

‘LONDON, 8th July 1868.

‘DEAR FRIENDS,—Will you allow me to transmit to you the enclosed minute of my Committee, expressing their deep sorrow

and regret at the loss of dear Mr. Cassels. I esteemed him very much, and received the tidings of his departure with heartfelt sorrow. But he has gone to our blessed Lord, whom he served for so many years. I pray the Lord will give you much of His gracious Spirit, and enable you all to say, "He is my strength, and my stay, even in the time of trial and trouble."—With every Christian regard, believe me very truly,

(Signed) 'G. R. BADENOCH.'

'EDINBURGH, 7th July 1868.

'EXCERPT from MINUTES of Acting Committee of SCOTTISH REFORMATION SOCIETY, held at Edinburgh on 1st July 1868.

'The Committee have to record, with deep sorrow, the death of Mr. W. G. Cassels, one of their number. Mr. Cassels took a great interest in the cause which this Society seeks to advance, was a regular attender upon its meetings, and very devotedly sought to carry out the measures which the Committee adopted. His removal from the midst of us by the hand of God in these days of difficulty and trial is felt as a very great loss. "Help, Lord, for the godly man ceaseth, and the faithful fail from amongst the children of men."

'Extracted by G. R. BADENOCH,
Secretary.'

He was about the middle height; well and strongly made, active and energetic; of a most hospitable disposition; fond

of society; abounding in anecdote; a good linguist; and well informed.

Even within a few months of his death he attended public meetings and took an active part in their proceedings. An admirable portrait and excellent likeness of him, in his eighty-seventh year, was painted by Norman Macbeth in 1864, which is now in the possession of his son at Holland House.

V. WALTER GIBSON CASSELS and JANET SCOUGALL had the following children:—

1. JANE TODD CASSELS, born 6th July 1803; was married in 1834, by the Rev. Alexander Christison, to JOHN ALLAN, Esq., M.D., H.E.I.C.S. He died in India in 1836, without issue.

2. ANNE CASSELS, born 17th July 1805. Unmarried 1870.

3. ANDREW CASSELS, born 13th July 1807; was for many years manager of a bank in England. He married ELLEN, daughter of — Jackson, Esq., of Knutsford, England. He died 10th March 1840, without issue.

4. JOHN SCOUGALL CASSELS, born 30th May 1809. Merchant at Corfu, and afterwards in London. He died at Tunbridge Wells, 17th July 1848, unmarried.

He was engaged to be married to a lady of fortune, who attended him during his last illness, and erected a monument at Tunbridge Wells to his memory.

His father wrote as follows regarding his illness and death:—

'8 July 1848.

'I wrote to you also of John's severe illness. I do not recollect if I mentioned that he was at Tunbridge Wells for change of air. He got rather better, but had a relapse. He recruited again, and wrote to me that his medical attendant thought he could now safely go to Scotland.

'I accordingly left this (Edinburgh) on 17th June, and reached Tunbridge Wells on 19th, but to my great disappointment he had taken a very unfavourable turn, and I found him so ill and weak, that, on consulting Dr. Hargreaves, I found it impossible to remove him on the 21st, the day the steamship was to sail. I put off, thinking he might go on the 24th, but the night before we had another consultation, and Dr. H. would not say it was safe to move him.

'He certainly was sadly reduced and weak, and a mere bag of bones.

'His throat, which is the chief seat of disease, was very painful, and consequent difficulty of swallowing, and constant spitting of stuff mostly from the throat, but probably partly from the breast. It affected his ears, and shoulders, and even his sight, and he walked the short distance from his bedroom quite doubled up. He is well attended, for when Miss — is obliged to be in town, an experienced servant is left, and the lady of the house is a most attentive careful woman. . . .

' . . . I really began to lose all hope of recovery, and yet I think as no consumptive tendencies can be traced, if he begins to gather strength, he may soon recover.

'Miss —— is certainly a very superior young woman, and most attentive. She seems most decidedly attached to him, and takes every kind of trouble to be of use to him. She came down to the Wells when I was there, and I accompanied her back to London.

'I got John out only once in a small pony chair for an hour, and he seemed to enjoy it, but the weather has been unfavourable since.'

'10th July 1848.

'I have received a letter from John, dated the 6th. He still feels very weak, and expectoration at times distressing, but more slight lately. He now swallows liquids with ease; a good deal of perspiration on chest and head, which makes it very necessary to keep from cold. The weather has set in warm, which enables him to drive out for an hour.

'I am happy to say his illness has had the effect of causing serious thoughts, which, I trust, may have a permanent effect on him.'

'TUNBRIDGE WELLS, 25th July 1848.

'My former letters will have prepared you to hear of poor John's death.

'I received a letter from Dr. Hargreaves on the 20th, stating that he died on the 17th, at 8 o'clock, A.M., and I immediately left home and reached London on the evening of the 21st, too late for the last train to this. I got here at ten on Saturday 22d.

Miss ——, and her valuable servant had paid every possible attention to him, and the change at last was so rapid, that they

could not make me aware of immediate danger. It is consolatory to know that he was sensible of his situation, and resigned to the will of the Almighty, and that a very marked change had taken place in his way of thinking on serious subjects. During the week before his dissolution, he was attended by a clergyman, and partook of the Sacrament twice with Miss —, who informs me he was truly penitent, and that his end was most satisfactory, both from the state of his thoughts and the calmness at death, having died without a struggle or even a groan. I was very much consoled by the last letter I received from him, as I saw he was fully aware of his state, and his thoughts properly directed to the change so near at hand. But in the latter part of the letter, he still clung to hope of recovery, and added that by-and-by he trusted he would be a man again.

‘I have found Miss — as well as I could hope, and her attachment, and consequent kindness and attention to him, have been most conspicuous. She is much to be pitied, having in so short a time lost her father, her trustee who took charge of all her money matters, and John, to whom she must have been most sincerely attached. The funeral took place yesterday at 8 o’clock, A.M., that early hour being usual here.’

‘LONDON, 26th July 1848.

‘I came up from the Wells to-day, and I am in time to leave by the steamship this evening. It is consoling to think all was done that could be done for John. When sitting with his medical attendant to-day, he told me that on Sunday evening, before he

died, Miss — insisted on having a London physician sent for, and Dr. Copland was telegraphed for. He came down, and, of course, could do nothing. His fee was twenty-five guineas.

5. WALTER GIBSON CASSELS, born 30th March 1811, was Manager of the London and County Bank at Woolwich for several years.

He arrived in Canada in 1845, having accepted an appointment in the Bank of British North America, and was shortly after his arrival appointed manager of the Toronto Branch of that establishment.

In 1863 he was appointed Manager of the Gore Bank, Hamilton.

On leaving Toronto, a service of plate was presented to him by a number of the leading merchants of that city.

In November 1868 he resigned the Managership of the Gore Bank, and removed to Toronto, where he joined C. J. CAMPBELL, Esquire, and commenced business as private bankers as CAMPBELL AND CASSELS.

He was married, on 17th June 1852, at St. George's Church, Toronto, by the Rev. Stephen Lett, LL.D., to ADELAIDE VICTORIA SMITH, youngest daughter of LARRATT SMITH, Esq., of Southampton, Hants, England.

Their children are—

1. ADELAIDE, born 2d June 1853, died 2d December 1855.
2. WALTER ALLAN, born 29th December 1854.
3. ADELAIDE ISABEL, born 12th May 1856.
4. LARRATT GODFREY, born 1st March 1858.
5. MARY VIOLETTE, born 17th August 1860.

6. JANET SCOUGALL, born 19th January 1862.

7. EDITH, born 6th February 1863.

8. HARRIET. 9. GEORGE CYRIL. 10. DUNCAN SHERMAN.

6. ROBERT CASSELS,¹ of Holland House, County and Province of Quebec, Canada, born at Leith, Scotland, 21st February 1815. Entered the National Bank of Scotland, Leith, in 1831, and remained there till 1834, when he joined his father's bank in England, and was employed opening branches in England and Wales. Was then appointed manager at Evesham, in Worcestershire, and in 1836 was named secretary to his father in London, where he remained till July 1837.

Having been offered an appointment, with promise of promotion, in the Bank of British North America, he left London 16th July 1837, and arrived in Halifax, Nova Scotia, 27th August 1837.

After opening that branch, he remained there till May 1838, when he was appointed manager of the branch at Chatham, Miramichi, New Brunswick.

In May 1841 he was appointed manager of the branch at Quebec, where he remained till July 1855, when he was named Manager of the Bank of British North America at Montreal. Before leaving Quebec, a service of plate, of the value of £500, was presented to him by his friends there.

In 1861, at the request of the Minister of Finance and Government of Canada, he accepted the Chief Cashiership of the Bank of Upper Canada, with a large salary and an engagement for eight years.

¹See Note, No. 8.

The Bank was then in a state of great danger and difficulty ; but as the Government of Canada was deeply interested in the Bank as their fiscal agent, and promised to give the new Cashier ample support and large pecuniary aid, it was hoped the Bank might be restored to credit and standing.

For several years the Bank continued gradually to recover, but unfortunately a change of Government took place in Canada, and the Government account, which was of great value, was removed to the Bank of Montreal in January 1865, the members of the new Ministry not considering themselves bound by the solemn promises of their predecessors.

After struggling for about two years longer with various and serious difficulties, the Bank finally went into liquidation in November 1866. Five trustees were appointed to wind up the Bank, of whom Mr. Cassels was one. He was appointed chairman by his co-trustees but resigned office in July 1867. In 1854 he was appointed President of the St. Andrew's Society, Quebec, of which he is a life member, and in 1865 he was elected President of the St. Andrew's Society of Toronto. He has filled many offices of trust and importance, has been a Director in the Gas Companies of Quebec, Montreal, and Toronto. Was President of the St. James' Club, Montreal, and was a Director of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada from 1863 to 1866.

In 1863, he was appointed by the Mayor and Corporation of the city of Hamilton to negotiate with the creditors of that city in England and Scotland. His mission was entirely successful, the city having been relieved from serious embarrassment, by

concessions liberally granted by the creditors, and finally adjusted by Act of the Provincial Parliament.

He was appointed Second Lieutenant in the First Regiment of Halifax N.S. Militia in 1838; Captain of Quebec Light Infantry Volunteers in 1843; Major in Montreal Volunteer Artillery in 1857; and as senior major in same corps was allowed by the Governor-General to retire in 1862, retaining his rank.

In 1866 he was appointed a trustee of the University of Queen's College, Kingston, in place of the late Honourable Archibald M'Lean, Chief-Justice of Upper Canada.

He was married at Halifax, Nova Scotia, by the Rev. John Scott, on 7th August 1838, to MARY GIBBENS MACNAB,¹ born at Halifax, Nova Scotia, 29th October 1820, second daughter of the Honourable JAMES MACNAB, Receiver-General of Nova Scotia, by his wife, HARRIET KING, daughter of HENRY KING, Esq., of Shelburn, Nova Scotia.

ROBERT CASSELS and MARY MACNAB had the following children :—

1. JAMES MACNAB CASSELS, M.D., Chicago, U.S., America; born at Chatham, Miramichi, New Brunswick, 2d August 1839, baptized by the Rev. Mr. Archibald. Married, 29th October 1860, MARY STRANG, only surviving daughter of the late JOHN STRANG, Esquire, of Quebec, partner in the wealthy mercantile firm of Messrs. Robertson, Masson, Strang, and Co. of Glasgow, Montreal, and Quebec.

¹ See Note, No. 9.

Their children are—

CHARLES EDMUND, born 4th June 1862.

MARY ADELAIDE ANNIE, born 31st March 1864.

ALICE MARGARET, born July 1867.

2. WALTER GIBSON CASSELS, born at Chatham, Miramichi, New Brunswick, 21st April 1841; baptized by the Rev. Mr. Archibald. He died at Cliff Cottage, Point Levi, near Quebec, 10th September 1843.

3. ROBERT CASSELS, born in Old Bank of British North America, St. Peter's Street, Quebec, 27th April 1843; baptized by the Rev. Dr. Cook.

Studied for the bar in the office of George O'Kill Stuart, Esq., Quebec; passed as advocate in 1864, and became an Upper Canada barrister the same year. Took his degree of B.A. at M'Gill University, Montreal, in 1866. In 1868 was admitted a partner in the law firm of Messrs. Dennistoun, Fairbairn, and Cassels, of Peterborough, Ontario. Married, on Wednesday, 2d June 1869, at St. Paul's Church, Kingston, by his Lordship, the Bishop of Ontario, to Mary, only daughter of the Rev. John Mulock, incumbent of that church, and has issue,—John Mulock, born 2d March 1870. *died 24 Oct. 1871*

4. WALTER GIBSON PRINGLE CASSELS, born in house No. 17 Esplanade, Quebec, 14th August 1845; baptized by the Rev. Dr. Cook, 28th December 1845. Took his degree of B.A. at the University of Toronto in 1865.

Studied for the bar in the office of Messrs. Blake, Kerr, and Wells, Toronto, and passed as attorney in 1869,

and was called to the bar. In 1870 was admitted a partner in the law firm of Messrs. Blake, Kerr, and Boyd, Toronto, Ontario.

5. ALLAN CASSELS, born at Greenknowe, St. Foy Road, near Quebec, 9th March 1847; baptized by the Rev. Dr. Cook, 28th June 1847. In 1864 he gained the Governor-General's Prize at the Upper Canada Collège.

The following is an extract from the proceedings at the annual distribution of prizes in 1864 :—

‘The Principal then proceeded to present the prizes to the successful pupils, and in doing so took occasion to compliment Master A. CASSELS, the winner of the “Governor-General's Prize,” on the great proficiency he displayed. No pupil, he said, had during his time left the college with higher honours, and certainly none were better entitled to them. He felt convinced that if he continued in future as he had done in the past, his university course would be quite as brilliant as his college course. After further complimenting Master CASSELS, the Principal presented the prizes as follows, saying a few words of congratulation to each of them, and complimenting those whom he deemed most deserving of it :—

‘PRIZE LIST.

‘1. His Excellency the Governor-General's
Prize—A. CASSELS.

‘2. The Classical—A. CASSELS.

‘4. The Modern Languages—A. CASSELS.’

In 1868 he took his degree of B.A. at the University of Toronto, and also received the Gold Medal, being the highest distinction offered for competition in the department of classics.

The following extracts are taken from proceedings at the Annual Convocation of the University of Toronto in 1868:—

‘Dr. M’Caul then introduced Mr. A. CASSELS, B.A., gold medalist in classics, who read his prize poem, written in Greek iambics. Dr. M’Caul rose to present the gold medal in classics amid great applause.

‘When the cheering had subsided, he said, addressing His Excellency and the Chancellor, that he had the pleasure of presenting Mr. A. CASSELS, the successful candidate for the gold medal, the highest distinction offered for competition in the department of classics.

‘It was indeed a source of great gratification to him to state, on the part of his co-examiner and himself, that never had this distinction been more fully merited, never more nobly won, than on the present occasion. (Cheers.)

‘He would merely add to this, with regard to Mr. CASSELS, that he applied himself with such marked diligence and success to the department of classics, that from the time of his matriculation up to the present, when he obtained his degree, he never has lost the proud position of being first in the foremost rank of honour. (Cheers.) And now, he said that he wished to assure Mr. CASSELS that he went forth into life with

the warmest good wishes of all who have had the pleasure of being connected with him, and he felt that the good feelings would be reciprocated. He had heard an older graduate lately say that he was bound to the college by a sort of magnetic attraction ; but Mr. CASSELS, in going forth to the trials of life, would, he hoped, as the needle of the compass, which always pointed in one direction, always look back with affection to his ALMA MATER.

'The chairman (Judge Morrison) stated that it was with sincere pleasure that he was privileged to confer on Mr. CASSELS the gold medal. He had watched his career, and if his after life would be anything like what it had been in the University, it would be an honour to the University and himself.'

In September 1868 he entered the office of Thomas Galt, Esquire, Q.C., as a student at law. *x in November 1871*

6. JOHN THOMSON CASSELS, born at Greenknowe, St. Foy Road, Quebec, 24th April 1849, baptized by the Rev. Dr. Cook, 28th May 1849, entered the mercantile office of Messrs. Farnworth and Jardine, Liverpool, England, in July 1866.

7. JESSIE CASSELS, born at Greenknowe, St. Foy Road, Quebec, 28th January 1851, baptized by the Rev. Dr. Cook, 31st March 1851.

8. HARRIET CASSELS, born in New Bank of British North America, St. Peter's Street, Quebec, 1st July 1852, baptized by the Rev. Dr. Cook, 19th May 1853.

9. HAMILTON CASSELS, born in New Bank of British

*Based on attorney &
barrister at law*

North America, St. Peter's Street, Quebec, 2d April 1854, baptized at Greenknowe Cottage by the Rev. Dr. Cook, 3d July 1854. Entered, as student, Morrin College, Quebec, November 1869.

10. MARGARET BLACK STUART CASSELS, born in Bank of British North America, Great St. James Street, Montreal, 25th November 1855, baptized on 25th July 1856, at Holland House, Quebec, by the Rev. Dr. Cook.

11. RICHARD SCUGALL CASSELS, born at Holland House, Quebec, 5th October 1859, baptized by the Rev. Dr. Cook on 26th December 1859.

12. MARY CASSELS, born at Holland House, Quebec, 31st August 1861, baptized by the Rev. Dr. Cook, Sept. 1861.

13. AMY GALT CASSELS, born at Kearsney House, Toronto, 8th April 1864, baptized by the Rev. Dr. Barclay, 23d June 1864.

14. LYTTLETON CASSELS, born at Kearsney House, Toronto, 30th August 1865, baptized by the Rev. Dr. Barclay 1st January 1866, died at Kearsney House, Toronto, Friday, 14th September 1866.

7. JANET HENRIETTA CASSELS, born 21st December 1816, died 17th March 1818.

8. MARGARET CASSELS, born 18th November 1819; was married by the Rev. James Lewis, 1st November 1844, to ROBERT STODART WYLD, Esq., Writer to the Signet, Edinburgh, eldest son of James Wyld, Esq. of Gilston, Fifeshire, and has issue—

1. JAMES WYLD, born 22d September 1845.

2. WALTER GIBSON CASSELS WYLD, born 6th February 1847.

3. JESSIE CASSELS WYLD, born 8th September 1849 ; married, in 1869, to Harry C. Scott, Esq., B.A., Montreal.

4. ROBERT STODART WYLD, born 12th March 1855.

5. MARION ALICE WYLD, born 3d May 1858.

9. RICHARD SCOUGALL CASSELS, born 25th September 1822 ; arrived in Canada in 1842.

In 1851 was appointed Manager of the Bank of Upper Canada at Ottawa, where he remained till 1858, when he was appointed Manager of the same Bank in Quebec.

Before leaving Ottawa he was presented with a service of plate. In 1866, the Government Offices having been removed to Ottawa, he was again appointed Manager there, and is now President of the Union Forwarding and Railroad Company, Ottawa. On 3d November 1851, he was married by the Rev. Dr. Cook to JESSIE, second daughter of JOHN THOMSON, Esq. of Westfield, Quebec.

Their children are—

1. WALTER GIBSON, born at Ottawa, 28th September 1852.

2. JOHN THOMSON, born at Ottawa, 20th July 1857.

3. ISABELLA, born at Quebec, 18th November 1859.

4. JESSIE, born at Quebec, 2d May 1862, died 29th August 1862.

5. RICHARD SCOUGALL, born at Quebec, 20th September 1863.

6. ROBERT, born at Quebec, 2d September 1865.

7. ANDREW HENRY, born at Ottawa, October 1868.

10. JANET CASSELS, born 7th August 1827, died at Corstorphine Cottage, near Edinburgh, 30th September 1850, aged twenty-three years.

Her father wrote as follows regarding her illness and death :—

‘ACHENHARD, 8th July 1848.

‘Since I wrote we remain in the same scattered state, but I am happy to say Jessie is somewhat better, her pulse being reduced, but the cough still remains. If she could get quit of it, we would rejoice at the prospect of complete recovery.

‘Your mother and Jeanie still remain with her at Corstorphine.’

‘25th July 1848.

‘Our anxiety about Jessie is not much lessened, though, thank God, her pulse has become more regular and slow, and the feverish feeling abated, but the cough still remains, and every care as necessary as ever.

‘Dr. Christison will not speak out, though he allowed Mrs. C. to write that Jessie is decidedly better. Your mother got a hint from Dr. Henderson (who has lodgings for his family at Corstorphine), that it will not do to risk Jessie’s remaining in Scotland during winter.

‘If this be also Christison’s opinion, I fear a further separation of the family will take place.’

‘ACHENHARD, 20th September 1848.

‘I am happy to say that Jessie has been gaining ground lately. Last week, when I was at Corstorphine, she was in excellent spirits, and, I thought, looking well and stout.

‘All unfavourable symptoms have left except the cough, and a letter from her since gives us hopes that it is less severe. I feel very thankful for this state of her health, and do not cease to pray for complete recovery.

‘The health and welfare of my family is almost all I have now to care for in this world.

‘It is sad that my two eldest sons should have gone before me.

‘Referring again to Jessie, I must mention that she is always anxious to read the letters from America, but as in your last you use the word *consumption*, I must keep it back. We are at great pains not to give her the least idea that such a thing is thought of. I hope there is no such tendency, though some of the symptoms were alarming. I know of nothing of the kind in any of our families.’

‘LIVERPOOL, 12th October 1848.

‘I wrote to you some time ago of our intended voyage to the Mediterranean in consequence of Jessie’s health. We are all now here, in Andrew Cassels Brown’s house, and expect to sail tomorrow in the *Nautilus* screw-steamer for Malta.

‘Jessie bore the journey very well, and is really in good spirits, and looking out with pleasure to the voyage.’

‘VILLA D’APREDA, PICCOLA SIENNA,
SORRENTO, NEAR NAPLES, 27th July 1849.

‘On looking into my memoranda, I think I have not written to you since 25th March, now four months, so I shall make this a sort of journal from that date only stating the present progress of Jessie’s health.

‘She has not made such advances to strength and *embonpoint* since warm weather came on as she did during the mild winter. Her cough remains the same, and more tendency to paleness and delicate look, and yet her spirits are good and her appetite also. She now walks little, but rides regularly every evening. She evidently feels the heat, and a warm day with a sirocco wind affects her. Yet on the whole she is much better, and I trust that milder weather will greatly restore her. I am disappointed as to climate here. It may be much colder than at Malta, but too hot for our purpose. The thermometer in our drawing-room, which, as usual, is kept as shaded as possible, has been, since 30th June, about eighty, taken at 9 A.M., and we have had it at eighty-five and eighty-six.

‘We took possession of a villa at Pieta on 2d April, and found it very comfortable. We began to think of how we were to pass the summer, for every one agreed that we could not stand the heat of Malta. At first we thought of going to Gibraltar, from thence to Lisbon and to Madeira. Afterwards we determined to go to Naples by steamboat, and then to Sorrento, as a cool place on the sea.’

‘SORRENTO, 28 *September* 1849.

‘I have the most distressing account to give of poor Jessie’s case. For a month she has been losing ground, and for the last ten or twelve days declining rapidly.

‘During the whole summer she has lost greatly more than she gained in winter. Her cough has increased, and she is sadly reduced in size. We have had an eminent medical man from Naples to see her, and yesterday he gave a decidedly unfavourable

opinion. It was our intention to leave Naples on 23d October, and to reach Malta at the time when cool weather has set in ; but he advised us to go by the steamer of the 3d, as he could not answer for her being able to be removed on the 23d, adding, that more or less heat or cold was immaterial now, and also saying, if she show any anxiety to go to Scotland, not to object. In other words, this was, all hope of recovery is over.

‘My presence of mind and concealment of my feelings have never left me till now, but I fear I must give way, and it is cruel to show it before her. She has never complained, and has only said, “It makes me sad to see you all so anxious about me.” It is so far consolatory that she has suffered no pain, and even when the cough appears severe to us, she tells me she has not any unpleasant feeling except getting quit of the stuff. The expectoration, Dr. Roskelly says, is of the worst description, and he considers the left lung is gone. Her pulse is generally 100, and has been 120.

‘During last night she complained of a pain in her left side, and mustard was applied. To-day she is quiet, but evidently reduced. She is perfectly calm and composed, and is in her present situation a most interesting object. I would say she is more like an inhabitant of heaven than an earthly creature. Her feelings as a Christian are all we could wish, and that is now our only consolation, for all thought of this world and its enjoyments is at an end. Oh what an important thing it is to prepare for the great change whilst we are in health, for a death-bed is a very unfit situation to trust to. Even the reluctance to advert

to the great change to one in her situation is a hindrance, as we do not like to risk agitation to a feeble frame, and even in our family prayers I feel that my voice shakes when any allusion to death occurs.'

'29th September 1849.

'She passed rather a good night, but has been very sick this morning. She, however, rallied after breakfast. We have got a very kind offer of a very fine pleasure yacht to take us to Naples, from Lady Batho, who is living here. This relieves my mind greatly about the moving her, and all our luggage goes in a passage boat, which leaves us without any annoyance to attend to her. A lady here, Miss Maitland, of the Lauderdale family, has been very kind and attentive, and we have much reason to thank Providence for the assistance received when among strangers.'

'30th September 1849.

'I am thankful to a kind Providence to be able to say Jessie has had a comfortable night, and is apparently stronger and lively to-day, which is a blessing in prospect of removing to Naples to-morrow. The weather is very fine and cool, the thermometer at 9 A.M. being 71. She was making great progress in Italian, and could converse on any common subject. She beat us all in acquiring it.'

'MALTA, 8th October 1849.

'I am delighted to say we are safe in Malta. We passed in the yacht to Naples in two and a half hours, were comfortable at the hotel, and got on board the steamer on 3d. At Messina she got aground, and we were detained on board a little longer by

the accident. We reached this at 10 P.M. on Friday, and landed on Saturday morning. Jessie has stood the voyage and every removal better than we could have hoped. Last night she was really comfortable, and was sitting up in bed combing her hair. Dr. Kalley's opinion is not so bad as Dr. Roskelly, as to immediate danger, but he does not deny the seriousness of the situation, and we have nothing to think of but studying her comfort as much as in our power.

'I had to carry poor Jessie in my arms every time she was moved. She cannot walk many yards. I am quite amazed that I can do so much at my age, and it is really providential that I am as well and active as I have been for ten years.'

'10th October 1849.

'I am much pleased to say that, since our arrival, Jessie has improved beyond expression, and Dr. Kalley says she is by no means so ill as Dr. Roskelly thought her. This is very encouraging, and we hope she may be comfortable; but the disease is by no means removed, and all we can do is to attend to her constantly. We have secured the house at Slienna, and hope it will answer well.'

'MALTA, 24th January 1850.

'I wrote you of the sad state poor Jessie was in, and we at that time had not only given up all hope of ultimate recovery, but were in fear of immediate danger. I am now convinced that she was under a feverish attack, unconnected with the disease which occasioned our coming from home, for since our arrival in Malta she

has been restored to a state of health perhaps better than twelve months ago.

‘ Jessie is ordered to ride out every day, but is often disappointed, and for eight days was not able to go out at all for constant rain and wind. But excepting for a day or two she has not suffered from it, and really is looking better, stouter, in good spirits, has a good appetite, and sleeps well.

‘ Her cough, however, is very constant and troublesome, and the expectoration continues. The warm weather had a sad effect on her. I think Jessie is fifty pounds heavier now than when we left Italy. We cannot be enough thankful to a kind Providence for this change, but I am fully aware that we have much cause for anxiety, and though we are to return during summer to England or Scotland, it will be serious matter of consideration what is to be done during another winter.

‘ I shall certainly be very unwilling to leave home again, but I do not see my way, and if I am under the necessity of going abroad again, I shall consider it as a last adieu to my native country. However, if it be a matter of duty, I must not make objections.

‘ CORSTORPHINE COTTAGE, 24th July 1850.

‘ We left Malta, per the Peninsular Company's fine steamer *Pottinger*, having changed our minds about the *Bosphorus*, from circumstances not worth stating. We left on 26th May, got to Gibraltar on 31st, remained a few hours, and reached Southampton on 5th June, making the whole passage in ten days, and for most part of it the sea as smooth as oil.

‘I am happy to say, during the journey, Jessie continued fully as well as when we left, and is now in good spirits, and enjoying her exercise every day. A donkey with side saddle has been bought for her, and the rides about this are very pleasant and varied. She was the best sailor among our ladies, and really enjoyed the voyage. We cannot be too thankful for her present comfortable state, but the cough still prevails, and she is very thin and easily fatigued.

‘Besides sleeping well at night, she takes a nap every day after dinner, dining at half-past one.

‘Dr. Christison was here yesterday, and did not order any change of treatment, only as she complained of a little sickness after exercise, he wrote a prescription to allay it.

‘I went to Achenhard to see that all was in good order, and unfortunately, going out with my gun, I made a false step in crossing a ditch, and have sprained the tendons of my leg severely. I was then quite alone, and remained till your mother came out and brought me here in a carriage, and I must lay my account with being a housekeeper for a week or two.’

‘CORSTORPHINE COTTAGE, 3d September 1850.

‘For some days our poor sufferer has become so feeble that we have almost thought every hour would be the last. Particularly on Saturday, 31st August, she was very low, and had difficulty in breathing. On Sabbath she rallied, and yesterday and last night she was much better, and I may even say stronger. On Saturday

she was out of bed and dressed, but was put to bed in the afternoon.

‘Dr. Christison has ordered, when she becomes languid and weak, to give her a little wine and water, but on Sunday he frankly told us we must not expect her to rise again from bed.

‘She is very collected, and patient, perfectly aware of her state, resigned, and trusting to her Saviour’s righteousness for acceptance with her Heavenly Father. She has spoken of all her relations and friends, and been so collected and mindful as to state what little remembrances are to be sent to each. Robert Wyld and Mag were sent for on Sunday, and they have remained with us. Yesterday Jessie begged that Frances and James should be sent for, and they came last night. During all the course of her illness it has been a most remarkable circumstance that she has always been quite easy and composed, and slept well during the night. In the whole of her illness we have only been called up once during the night. This was at Naples, when she was so ill we thought we would not be able to get her on board the steamer for Malta, but after she was on board she revived wonderfully.

‘She is very, very thin and reduced, and yet at times she turns with ease in her bed, and her voice is still clear and distinct. There is much comfort in seeing her so resigned and calm, and all her remarks and conversation are very appropriate, and suitable to her situation. We have much cause for thankfulness to a kind Providence, that during all her illness she has never suffered much pain, and I am particularly grateful to think that the Almighty has enabled us to show such constant care, and to adopt every means

that could be thought of for her comfort ; and now that we look so soon for the closing scene, we are surrounded by kind sympathizing friends, and by every solace that the best medical advice and real religious feeling can bestow on us. It is hard to part with one so dear, and difficult to say, "Thy will be done." But I know my duty, and study to do it. When all is over, I know I shall say so from the heart. I try to control my feelings, but I too often give way, not that I regret this, excepting that it may grieve her to see us suffering.

'We have been much obliged to our reverend friend, Mr. Fairbairn of Newhaven, who was minister at Malta when we arrived there, and knew Jessie well. He is very gentle and kind in his manner, and his observations and conversations with her have been very consolatory. Send this letter to Walter, and let Richard read it. They occupy much of her thoughts, as well as you, and Mary and the children. Her prayers have been very frequent and fervent for the temporal, and especially the eternal, interests of all. She was very anxious to know what I thought of her brother John's state of mind at the time of his death, and I was happy to say a great change had taken place, and fortunately his last letter had been kept, in which he expresses his firm trust in God through the Saviour.

'I read it to her, and she was quite comforted by its contents.

'*Four o'clock.*—Dr. Christison has just been here, and confirms what I have written of Jessie having rallied. She appears stronger, and her pulse is more active. Her voice is good, and she is altogether refreshed and comfortable.'

'4th September 1850.

'I am most happy to say that dear Jessie has passed a very quiet and satisfactory night. Her own expression is that she has slept like an infant.

'Dr. Christison does not now think she is in such immediate danger, but has no expectation of her rising again from her bed. Our kind friend, Mr. Lewis, came yesterday afternoon to see her, and she was very much pleased with his interesting conversation and prayers.

'She asks us often to sing a psalm or hymn, and seems greatly soothed with music.'

'5th September 1850.

'I am happy to say Jessie has again had a peaceful night. She complained a little of pain in her ear, I suppose from lying on it so much, and that it caused deafness, but she is very tranquil and collected.

'Dr. Christison now says he is astonished at her renewed strength, and that while she is able to take food and sleep, she may not sink for some time.

'We are very quiet to-day, and nobody with us but Janet (Mrs. Willoughby). Her cough is still very frequent, but she never says it gives her any uneasiness.

'During all her illness, and even when she was so well at Malta, that cough never left her, and I always dreaded it, though I was flattered with the hope of recovery during our first winter at Malta. She has been spared the worst symptoms of her disease, never having had spitting of blood nor perspirations.

‘Cough and expectoration, the signs of internal decay, have always shown the progress of her illness. Tell Richard how anxious Jessie is about him, and hopeful that her case may be the means of reminding us all of our preparation for our latter end. Her first observation this morning was, “I am now passing through the valley of the shadow of death, but I fear no evil, for He is with me.”’

‘CORSTORPHINE, 13th September 1850.

‘I am happy to think I had informed you of dear Jessie having rallied so much. She continues really wonderfully better, and says she feels stronger, and has slept well and taken her meals with some appetite. Dr. Christison saw her two days ago, and was satisfied she was stronger ; but when we asked him if it would be practicable to remove her to Edinburgh, as we fear this house may become cold as the season advances, he said she could not be moved without danger.’

‘16th September 1850.

‘To-day Jessie is wonderfully easy and calm. Friday and Saturday nights she coughed much and was rather restless, but during the day she appears comfortable, and continues to take food with renewed appetite. But she is very very thin and easily fatigued. She is only removed to a sofa at the side of her bed, when it is made.’

‘18th September 1850.

‘Dr. Christison saw Jessie to-day, and thinks there is no change since he last saw her. He is now, I think, of opinion that we may go to Edinburgh. I have my own fears about taking

her so far, but Dr. C. will, I am certain, be very cautious. To me the change from about the end of August is most remarkable, for she really speaks with a good voice, takes food regularly sleeps well, and turns quickly in bed, but very very thin, and occasionally apparently much fatigued. Her conversation is very pleasant, and suited to her situation, and her religious feelings quite what we could wish.

'The Bible is the only book she never tires of, and she has written many texts for recollection at times. She continues very fond of our singing psalms and hymns, and is delighted when any of our ministers call.'

'19th September 1850.

'This is a beautiful, warm day. Jessie has had a good night, and really lively. I am more and more surprised at the rally she has made. She has even been laughing at the contents of a letter she got this morning, and said to me, "What a curious feeling laughing produces in me." It is very pleasant to see her free from pain. Even the tendency to deafness, which she complained of, has left her.'

'CORSTORPHINE COTTAGE, 3d October 1850.

'It pleased our heavenly Father to take our dearest Jessie to himself on Monday, at 5 o'clock afternoon.

'For two or three days and nights she suffered from sickness, and a tendency to difficulty of breathing, but nothing indicated so near an approach to her last end. A respected friend, the Rev. Mr. Laing, who has been frequently here, called, and when

she was asked if she could see him, she said, "I will tell you in a few minutes." Just after saying so, we were all sent for to her room, and she died within these few minutes.

'Our prayers that she might not suffer bodily pain were heard and answered, for she appeared more like falling into a sweet sleep than death.

'The recollection of her kind and patient conduct, and gratitude for all the attentions paid to her, is very pleasant ; but our great consolation springs from the knowledge of her mind being so well suited to her situation, her constant preparation and steadfast faith in her eternal salvation through the righteousness of her blessed Saviour. A very short time before her death she wrote texts of Scripture on the blank leaves of her Bible, the last being on 26th September,—“The blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth us from all sin,” and “Thanks be unto God for his unspeakable gift.”

'When I said on Monday morning, “I hope you have rested well during the night,” she answered, “God will give me rest.” God grant that this lesson may have a good effect on all of us, and that we may strive like her to die the death of the righteous.

'Her latter end was truly peace,—she ever spoke with most affectionate kindness of all of you, and prayed fervently for your temporal, but particularly your eternal happiness.

'The funeral is to be on Monday next, in our family burying-ground in South Leith Churchyard. It is remarkable that any deaths in our family have taken place at a distance, and the ground has not been opened since my father was buried in 1814, a term of thirty-six years.

‘Robert Wyld and Mag have been often here, and Jessie derived much comfort also from the kind attentions of Janet Willoughby, and was very fond of hearing her sing sacred music. She frequently asked us to sing psalms and hymns, and even composed herself an additional verse to a hymn she was very partial to.

‘This is a sad, though not unexpected termination to all our wanderings and cares, but all we have done or could do was well bestowed on one so amiable and affectionate.

‘We have good likenesses of her, but a cast has been taken since her death for a bust, which, I hope, will be successful, and if so, we can have copies.

‘I do not know if the likeness sent to Quebec was a good one. I think the one we have at Achenhard, in the group with her sisters, is the best.’

‘BLACKFORD HOUSE, 28th November 1851.

‘We have put up a monumental stone in our burying-ground in South Leith, with names, birth and death, of my father and mother and dearest Jessie. Nothing else but the verses from the Bible written by her on her Bible four days before her death, and now put on the stone on which the large one rests. I think these were sent to you formerly.’

8. WILLIAM CASSELS, born 9th November 1779, died, unmarried, 24th March 1796.

9. ROBERT CASSELS, born 13th October 1781. Was for many

years British Consul at Honfleur, in France. Now (1870) residing at Moffat, Scotland.

He married Jean, daughter of John Scougall, Esq., of Leith, sister of Mrs. Walter Gibson Cassels. She was born 5th June 1788, and died at Edinburgh, 14th June 1867.

Their children are—

1. ANDREW CASSELS, born 20th December 1811. Partner in the eminent firms of John Peel and Company of Manchester, and Peel, Cassels, and Company of Bombay. He retired from business in 1868, and is now residing in London. He married, 10th November 1846, EMMA CECILIA, eldest daughter of Colonel Watson, Bombay Artillery, and has issue—

1. JOHN ANDREW, born 4th August 1847; B.A. of Trinity College, Oxford; now (1870) in India.

2. EMMA MARGARET, born 26th October 1848; married, 1st October 1868, to Charles, youngest son of Thomas Hunter, Esq. of Elm Bank, Whalley Range, Manchester.

3. MAY GRACE, born 8th February 1850.

4. AUGUSTA, born 28th February 1851.

5. HENRY ARMITAGE, born 28th August 1852; died 8th October 1858.

6. LILIAN ELEONORA, born 13th May 1858.

7. HERBERT WENTWORTH, born 9th October 1859.

8. VIOLET MABEL, born 6th December 1863.

9. KENNETH SCOUGALL, born 5th June 1869.

2. JANE CASSELS, born 12th October 1813, died 20th April 1823.

3. ROBERT CASSELS, M.D., born 2d October 1815, died 26th

November 1851, at Creech, St. Michaels, Somerset, aged thirty-six years, unmarried.

4. MARGARET CASSELS, born 13th January 1818, died in 1866. She married the Rev. John Pendrill, of the Church of England.

They had an only child, a daughter, ELLA, born 7th October 1838; married, in 1865, to the Rev. Mr. Woodyate, of the Church of England.

5. JOHN CASSELS, born 31st October 1820. Resided many years in Bombay, partner in the firm of Peel, CASSELS, and Company. Retired from business, and now (1870) residing in Bournemouth, England.

Married, 20th October 1858, Mary Gilmour, eldest daughter of the late William Ritchie, Esq. of Middleton House, Mid Lothian, and Lambs Hill, Lanarkshire.

They have issue—

1. JEAN MARY, born 1st August 1859.
2. ALICE MARGARET, born 21st March 1861.
3. MAUDE SCOUGALL, born 13th February 1863.
4. JOHN KENNEDY, born 23d May 1864.
4. GILBERT ROBERT, born 4th April 1870.

6. WALTER RICHARD CASSELS, born 4th September 1826; resided many years in Bombay as partner in the house of PEEL, CASSELS, AND COMPANY, but retired from business in 1865; and now (1870) residing in London.

He published a volume of poems in 1850, and another in 1855.

He was a member of Council in Bombay, and took an active part in the debates of that body.

The editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, in remarking on a debate in the Legislative Council of Bombay, 8th September 1864, remarks, 'On the other side were Sir William Mansfield and The Honourable Walter R. Cassels, men known not only throughout India, but in England, for the knowledge and ability they have shown in discussing the most important questions of commercial law and practice.'

10. ALEXANDER CASSELS, born 1st November 1783; was in the H.E.I.C. sea service, and died of a stroke of the sun, at Calcutta, in 1818.

He left the Company's service in 1814 to take command of the first ship which sailed from Liverpool after the opening of the trade with India. Captain Cassels was then senior officer, or next in rank to commander, in the Honourable East India Company's Service.

In *Gore's Directory*—'Annals of Liverpool'—it is stated,—*'22d May 1814.*—First ship—the "Kingsmill," Cassells, belonging to Messrs. Gladstone and Grant, sailed from Liverpool to the East Indies on opening of the trade with India.'

Gladstone was afterwards made a baronet; Sir John was father of the Right Honourable W. E. Gladstone, Prime Minister of England.

11. HENRIETTA SOPHIA CASSELS, born 12th June 1787; married, in 1817, THOMAS KAY, Esq., merchant, Antwerp. He died in 1841 leaving issue as follows—(she died Monday, 4th July 1870, aged eighty-three):—

1. THOMAS, died at Alexandria, in Egypt, in 1847, aged twenty-nine years.

2. ANNE, married Professor Messieux of St. Andrews. He died in 1859, leaving issue, a son, who was drowned at sea, and three daughters.

3. DAVID, died in France, in 18—.

4. ALEXANDER, died in Australia, in 1857.

5. HENRY, merchant in Alexandria. Married, 20th October 1859, JANE ANNE, daughter of JAMES EDMONSTONE AYTOUN, of Kirkcaldy, and cousin of the late Professor Aytoun, and descended from the ancient family of Aytoun of that Ilk and Inchdarnie,—and has issue.

6. HARRIET.

7. JOHN.

8. MARY ANNE.



APPENDIX.

NOTE NO. 1, *Page 30.*

JOHN WAUCH, who married and baptized so many of the Cassillis' family, was the first minister of Borrowstouness, which was united to Kinniel in 1669. He suffered in the persecutions which commenced in 1660, having been denounced in 1673, and went with his family to Ireland.

NOTE NO. 2, *Page 31.*

HANNAH GIB'S ancestors long resided in Linlithgowshire.

A GIB was stirrup man to James IV. at the battle of Flodden in 1513, where he was severely wounded.

ROBERT GIB of Carribber, near Linlithgow, was 'Familiar Servitor' to James V.

In the Palace of Linlithgow, where James V. and his Queen lived the greater part of their time, as did ROBERT GIB of Carribber, there is a recess in the wall, in the dining hall, called 'Rob Gib's chair' to this day.

In 1539 a record appears in a notary's protocol book at Linlithgow in which he is styled, 'ROBERTUS GYB DE OGILFACE,'

from which it appears he owned the lands of BIRKENSHAW, in the barony of OGILFACE.

In 1541, ROBERT GYB is infeft in eight bovates of the lands of KINCAVEL.

In 1539 he received a grant of the lands and Castle of CARRIBBER from the King (James V.), that is, the King gave him the money to buy them, for he was constituted heir (*legitimum indubitatum*, etc.) of Robert Carribber of that Ilk, in 1541. The original deed is dated 12th January 1539, when Robert Carribber disposed the 'Messuage of Carribber to ROBERT GIB,' whose spouse was Elizabeth Schall (more probably Schaw).

The money given to Robert Gib by James V. is mentioned in the household accounts of the period.

North of the Main Street of Linlithgow, quite close to the Palace, were two tenements, the property of PATRICK GIB, supposed to have been one of the sons of Robert Gib of Carribber, who became a burghess of the town.

JAMES GIB of Bo'ness lived here and possessed property. He was a brother of Robert Gib of Carribber.

There was another brother, named JOHN or JHONE, witness to a document of James V. in 1540.—(Acts of Parl. of Scot. vol. ii. p. 365.)

'In 1589, JAMES GYB, son of the late DAVID GYB IN BO'NESS, was sentenced to death, which was commuted to banishment, for wearing pistols within the Palace of Holyrood, and shooting James Boyd of Kippis through the right foot, and wounding him with a sword in the right hand.'—(See Commissary Court Book of the County of Edinburgh.)

John Lithgow the traveller, whose curious book of travels was first published in 1632, and who died in 1640, 'when in France saw

an acquaintance, GEORGE GIB, of Bo'ness, who had been pilot of an English ship, working, chained to the oar, in a French galley. He set to work to obtain his liberation, but before this could be accomplished, GIB, "*qui avait un grand cœur, mourut de chagrin.*"—(See the rare adventures and painful peregrinations of nineteen long years Travayles from Scotland to the most famous Kingdoms in Europe, Asia, and Africa, published 1632, by John Lithgow.)

SIR JOHN GIBB, of Knock, Fife, son of ROBERT GIB of Carribber, was Groom of the Bedchamber to James VI., and went to England in 1603. He was knighted at Theobalds in 1624, and died in 1628.

His sons were—

1. JAMES GIBB of Carribber, who died without issue.
2. SIR HENRY GIBB, Groom of the Bedchamber to Henry Prince of Wales, James I., and Charles I.; was created a baronet of Nova Scotia, 7th June 1634. He had grants of Brading, in the Isle of Wight, Brancepath, in the county of Durham, etc. He married ANNE, daughter of SIR RALPH GIBBES of Hunington, Wiltshire, and had two daughters,—

1. Elizabeth, married Sir Richard Everard, Bart., and had issue.

2. FRANCES, married William Glanville of Broad Hinton, Wiltshire.

JOHN GIBB, of Borrowstouness, married ANNA STEWART, and had two daughters, viz.,—

1. HANNAH, born 5th March 1673, and baptized 13th yrof; witness ARCHIBALD STEWART and Andrew Diston. Married ANDREW CASSILLS, 4th February 1696.

2. MARGARET, born 13th February 1677. (Believed to have married Robert Spears,—see next page.) The witness

Archibald Stewart is believed to have been the father of ANNA STEWART. He was a Covenanter. He was put to the torture by order of Council on 15th November 1680, and a confession of his being at Aird Moss was extorted. He was hanged at the Market Cross of Edinburgh, 1st December 1680.

NOTE, No. 3, *Page 32.*

ROBERT SPIERS or SPEARS, Esquire, of Borrowstouness, father of HANNAH SPIERS, married MARGARET STEWART. He died in 1736. His son, the Rev. ROBERT SPEARS, born 26th January 1700, baptized 12th June 1705, was admitted to a benefice in the Church of Scotland on 3d April 1728; translated from the parish of Linlithgow, and inducted into the parish of Burntisland on the 15th September 1743. In Burntisland Churchyard a monument is erected to his memory, bearing the following inscription:—‘To the Memory of the Rev. ROBERT SPEARS, late Minister of Burntisland, who died 15th October 1778, in the 79th year of his age, and 51st of his ministry, of whom it may in truth be said, He was a servant of the most high God, who showed unto men the way of salvation; also to the Memory of JEAN DALGLEISH, his spouse, who died 10th July 1768, and their children deceased,

‘WILLIAM, 11th March 1765, aged 21.

‘CUMBERLAND, 21st June 1766, aged 20.

‘HANNAH, 12th May 1770, aged 30.

‘Hannah was then spouse of WILLIAM GEORGE FAIRFAX, Captain of the Royal Navy, whose two infant children ly also here interred.’

A monument is also erected to the memory of CAPTAIN FAIRFAX, who was created a Knight-Banneret, and Vice-Admiral of the Red.

SIR WILLIAM FAIRFAX commanded the *Venerable*, Lord Duncan's flag-ship, in the memorable battle of Camperdown, on 11th October 1797, and was the bearer of Lord Duncan's despatches announcing the victory. He died 7th November 1813, aged seventy-seven.

The present (1869) SIR WILLIAM FAIRFAX, Baronet, of Holmes, is his grandson by a second marriage.

The REV. ROBERT SPIERS' son was minister of Kirkcaldy, and married the niece of Mr. Ferguson of Raith. One daughter married the REV. DAVID SWAN, minister of Leven, the father of the REV. MR. SWAN, minister of Abercromby. Another married MR. DALGLIESH, minister of Ferry-Port-on-Craig, and Laird of Scotsraig, and had an only child, WILLIAM, who married MISS OGILVIE, an heiress and well connected. They had several children. The eldest son sold Scotsraig.

There were three daughters, who married severally—1st, JAMES MAITLAND HERRIOT of Ramorny, whose father was the HONOURABLE LEWIS FREDERICK MAITLAND, sixth son of CHARLES, SIXTH EARL OF LAUDERDALE, and his mother, MARGARET DICK, heiress of Rankeillor, heir of line of the MAKGILLS of Rankeillor, the CRIGHTONS, Viscounts of Frendraught. 2d, Mr. MAKGILL of Kembach, of a good family. Her son is the present Laird of Kembach, and claims the title of Viscount Oxfurd as heir-male. 3d, MAJOR PLAYFAIR, Provost of St. Andrews.

NOTE, No. 4, *Page 36.*

JOHN SCOUGALL, mentioned at page 36, was father of MRS. WALTER GIBSON CASSELS and MRS. ROBERT CASSELS.

NOTE, No. 5, *Page 37.*

John Crompton of Prestolee, Lancashire, a descendant of the old family of Crompton of Crompton in that county, married Catherine, daughter of Allan Halton of Farnworth, descended from the family of Halton, which has been seated at Halton, Lancashire, from the reign of Henry II. to the present day.

John Crompton of Prestolee married Anne, daughter of Ralph Assheton of Great Lever, another very eminent Lancashire family. She was his cousin-german, their mothers being sisters, and had issue—

1. John Crompton, steward of the Royal Manor of Beverly, *d. s. p.*

2. Thomas Crompton of Hounslow Priory, Middlesex, Skerne Manor, York, and Bennington Park, Herts, Auditor of the Exchequer, married Mary, daughter of Robert Hodgson, Auditor of Exchequer to Queen Elizabeth, and had—

1. Sir Thomas Crompton of Driffeld, married Meriall, sister of Henry Viscount Falkland; and their daughter, Catharine, sole heir, married Sir Thomas Lyttleton of Frankley, Bart., hence Lord Lyttleton.

2. Sir John Crompton of Skerne Manor, married — sister of Sir Herbert Croft, and had Sir Robert, married Catharine, sister of Sir John Holland, and had Catharine, who died 1699, unmarried.

3. Robert Crompton of Great Driffild, left issue—Edward of Leckenfield ; Mary, married Sir William Gee ; Sarah, married Francis Theobald ; Frances, married Sir Robert Ferme.
3. Richard Crompton of Hacking Hall, died 1598. His son, John Crompton of Hacking Hall, died 1614. His son, Ellis Crompton of Hacking, died 1632. John Crompton died before his father. John Crompton of Hacking married Cecilia Crompton, and had issue—
 1. John Crompton of Hacking Hall, *d. s. p.* 1703.
 2. Ellis Crompton of Hacking Hall. His descendant John sold the estate.
 3. Joshua Crompton of Old Hall married, 1679, Susanna, daughter and heir of Richard Nuthall of Galyurade. He left daughters only, from whom descend George Ormerod of Tyldesley and Ledbury, Hornby Boughsedge of Foxghyll, George Tomline of Riby, M.P., etc.
 4. Joseph Crompton of Haugh Hall, left issue.
 5. Grace, married James Fernyside, Esq., and had issue—
 1. Esther Fernyside, married Peter Baron of Redivals, Lancashire, and had a son, Joseph Baron, married Mary Hay, and they had issue—
 1. Esther Baron, married Samuel Holker of Top-o'-the-Hill, Lancashire, descended from the Lords Willoughby of Parham, and had issue—
 1. Samuel Holker of Top-o'-the-Hill, who had a son, Samuel, of Top-o'-the-Hill.
 2. Esther Holker, married Samuel Grundy, Esq., and had issue.
 3. Mary Holker, married William Norris, Esq., *d. s. p.*

4. Elizabeth Holker, married, 1st, Aaron Manby, Esq.; 2d, Rev. F. Hodgson, father of Mrs. James Cassels.
2. Elizabeth Fernyside, married Richard Hardman, merchant, Rochdale, and had issue—
 1. James Hardman of Allerton Hall, Lancashire, married Jane, daughter of George Leigh of Outrington, a very old Cheshire family. Their son, Hardman, of Allerton Hall, died unmarried.
 2. John Hardman, M.P. for Liverpool, 1754, married Miss Cockshot, *d. s. p.*

NOTE, No. 6, *Page* 40.

ANNE GIBSON'S grandfather, DR. JOHN GIBSON, physician at Kelso, was born at Lauder in 1666 or 1667, and died 14th September 1765, aged ninety-eight or ninety-nine years. He was a remarkably handsome man, and rode a journey on horseback from Kelso to Edinburgh when he was ninety-seven years of age. He married CATHARINE HOME, daughter of GEORGE HOME, of the honourable family of BASSENDEAN. She survived her husband; and died above 100 years old, retaining her faculties unimpaired to the last. She sung a song in company when 100 years of age. They had eight children, four sons and four daughters:—

1. THOMAS, was bred a surgeon, and went to America.
2. GEORGE, born about 1706, minister of Colinton, 1733; married, October 1736, JANET BLACKWOOD, who survived him, and died 1st January 1746, without issue, in the fortieth year of his age.

3. JOHN, Captain in the 4th Regiment of Foot, born in 1715, married MISS JANE DONALDSON of Kinnairdie House, Banffshire. Her mother was ELIZABETH DUFF, sister of WILLIAM FIRST EARL OF FIFE. He died 5th August 1795, at Kelso, aged eighty years. His wife died long before him. They had four sons and three daughters, viz.,—

JOHN TUCKER, surgeon R.N., died —.

RYDER, went to Jamaica, and was last heard of in 1802.

JAMES DUFF, died at four years old.

THOMAS went to India, and died immediately on his arrival there.

ELIZABETH HOME, died in infancy.

CATHERINE, married to MR. MILLS, surgeon at Decca, and afterwards to MR. HUNTER, merchant there.

ANNE, residing in Kelso, widow of ARCHIBALD STUART, surgeon there. ARCHIBALD STUART, surgeon, Kelso, was descended from a natural son of JAMES STUART, Abbot of Kelso and Melrose, himself illegitimate son of King James V. Had issue—

JOHN, surgeon, Kelso, married Miss Waldie, of the family WALDIE OF HENDERSYDE PARK, and has issue—

ARCHIBALD.

JANE.

CATHARINE.

HELEN.

MARGARET, married John Robertson, and has issue—

FRANCES.

4. WALTER, surgeon, Leith. Laird of Greenknowe, in Stirlingshire, born 1717, married 15th August 1740, and died 11th June 1800, aged eighty-three.

5. ISABELLA GIBSON, married CAPTAIN MILLAR, 50th Regiment. One of their daughters, KATHERINE, married GEORGE THOMSON, clerk to the Board of Trustees of Manufactures, well known in the musical world as editor of 'Scots Songs.' They had—

ROBERT THOMSON, Colonel, Royal Engineers.

WILLIAM THOMSON, Deputy-Commissary General, 1846, married 1843, BARBARA MADELINE GORDON, daughter of WILLIAM SINCLAIR of FRESWICH, and assumed the name of SINCLAIR on her succeeding to the estate of Dunbeath, in the county of Caithness, of which he is a Deputy-Lieutenant.

GEORGINA THOMSON, married GEORGE HOGARTH, author of a 'History of Music,' and is mother of Mrs. CHARLES DICKENS.

6. ANNE, died unmarried.

7. CATHERINE, died unmarried.

8. SOPHIA, married Mr. Handyside, merchant, Wooler.

Dr. Gibson's wife's Pedigree (Catharine Home) which is as follows, is one of the most ancient in Scotland, being illustrious at a period preceding the Norman Conquest :—

1. URTHRED, the Saxon Prince of Northumberland, married Princess ELGIVA, daughter of ETHELRED, King of England. They had an only child,

2. ALGABLIA, who married GOSPATRICK, a Saxon nobleman, who came to Scotland, and was father of

3. GOSPATRICK, Earl of Dunbar and March, who was father of another

4. GOSPATRICK, the second Earl, whose son,

5 GOSPATRICK, was third Earl. His second son,

6. WILLIAM, received as his patrimony the lands of Greenlaw, etc. He was father of

7. WILLIAM, who married for his second wife (his first having died childless) his cousin ADA, daughter of PATRICK EARL of DUNBAR and MARCH, by his wife ADA, who was a natural daughter of KING WILLIAM THE LION. She brought as her portion the Barony of HOME, from which all their descendants took their name. Their son and heir was—

8. WILLIAM, the first who used the surname of HOME. His son was,

9. GALFRIDUS, who had a son,

10. ROGER, who was father of

11. SIR JOHN, whose son,

12. SIR THOMAS HOME, greatly increased his fortune by his marriage with NICOLA PEPDIE, heiress of Dunglass, Fast Castle, etc. etc. Their son,

13. SIR ALEXANDER, was created Lord Home in 1473. He married MARIOTA, daughter and heiress of Landals of that ilk, and by her had,

14. ALEXANDER, master of Home, who died before his father, leaving by his wife, ELIZABETH HEPBURN, a son and heir, ALEXANDER, second LORD HOME (whose male descendants became extinct in the person of the second Earl of Home), and had a second son,

15. JOHN HOME of Whiterigs and Ersilton ; his son,

16. MUNGO HOME of Coldingknows, married ELIZABETH, daughter of JAMES, EARL OF BUCHAN, son of Sir JAMES STEWART, called the Black Knight of Lorne, the handsomest man of his time, by JANE or JOAN, Queen Dowager of SCOTLAND, who was great-grand-daughter of KING EDWARD III.

Their son and heir,

17. Sir JOHN HOME of Coldingknows, married MARGARET,

daughter of Sir ANDREW KERR of Cessford (ancestor of the DUKE of ROXBURGHE). Their eldest son was great-grandfather of the third Earl of Home. Their second died unmarried. Their third was—

18. WILLIAM HOME, first Laird of Bassendean, who married MARIOTTE PRINGLE of the Greenknowe family, a younger branch of the Stitchell family.

Their son and heir,

19. GEORGE HOME, second Laird, married JEAN, daughter of JAMES SETON or SEYTOUNE of Tullibody, the representative of a very old Baronial House. Their son and heir,

20. ALEXANDER HOME, third Laird of Bassendean, married SIBILLA, daughter of Sir JAMES BROUN of Colstoun, chief of his name. Their son and heir,

21. GEORGE HOME, fourth Laird of Bassendean, married CATHERINE, eldest daughter of WALTER PRINGLE of Greenknowe, a famous Covenanter, second son of PRINGLE of STITCHEL.

On the failure of this family, that of Bassendean succeeded to the representation, but not to the estate, which the last possessor, by special settlement, left to PRINGLE of TORWOODLEE.

GEORGE HOME and CATHARINE PRINGLE had three sons and two daughters, and their descendants are now numerous.

The present (1869) possessor of Bassendean is MAJOR JOHN HUTCHISON FERGUSON HOME, who succeeded his uncle JOHN HOME HOME of the Grenadier Guards, who died a Major-General in 1860, and Colonel of the 56th Regiment of Foot, son of Captain JOHN HOME, who purchased Bassendean from his cousin.

The lineal representative of the family is the REV. WALTER HOME, now (1865) minister of Polwarth. The eldest daughter of GEORGE HOME and CATHERINE PRINGLE,

22. KATHARINE, married, as before stated, Dr. JOHN GIBSON.

23. WALTER GIBSON, Laird of Greenknowe in Stirlingshire, born in 1717, married, 15th August 1740, JEAN BROWN, daughter of the Rev. JOHN BROWN of Abercorn. She was born about the year 1712, and died the same year as her husband, viz. in 1800, aged about eighty-eight years.

He was a religious and most exemplary man, and an elder of South Leith Church for many years. He died 11th June 1800, aged eighty-three years.

The following is copy of a paper written by him in 1762 when he resigned the eldership in South Leith Parish :—

‘REASONS for demitting the exercise of eldership in South Leith.

‘When I consider the duty incumbent on me as an elder, and view the abounding immorality of this place, the natural consequence of infidelity, which has appeared in a most remarkable manner in the choosing a minister to supply the present vacancy in this congregation, and the unnatural opposition that the Rev. Mr. William Aitken has discovered towards the members of his session in the discharge of their duty, I’m fully persuaded that I cannot longer exercise that sacred and honourable office without becoming partaker with him and others in their sins.

‘Therefore I hereby demit the exercise of that office in the congregation of South Leith.

(Signed) ‘WALTER GIBSON.’

‘LEITH, *July* 15, 1762.’

WALTER GIBSON and JEAN BROWN had the following children :—

1. ANNE, born 11th May 1741, died in 1810, aged sixty-nine years. She married Andrew Cassels, Esq., of Leith.

2. JOHN, born 2d August 1742, died at Rome unmarried, aged about twenty-two years. He was educated for the medical profession. His portrait, painted at Rome, is now (1868) in possession of his nephew, Walter Gibson Cassels, at Blackford House, Edinburgh.

3. GEORGE, born 23d August 1743, died young.

4. CATHARINE, born 9th September 1744, died young.

5. ELIZABETH, born 13th June 1746, died young.

6. WALTER, born 20th August 1747, died young.

7. JEAN, born 19th September 1748; married to the Rev. Dr. William Dalgleish, minister of Peebles, 1773. He died in 1807, about seventy-eight years of age. She survived him several years, and died without issue in 1819. A handsome monument has been erected to Dr. Dalgleish's memory in Peebles Churchyard.

8. HENRIETTA, born 25th January 1751, died young.

9. CATHARINE, born 25th July 1752, died young.

10. MARGARET, born 22d May (N. S.) 1754, died young.

JEAN BROWN's father, the REV. JOHN BROWN, son of the Rev. James Brown, minister of East Calder, a younger son of Brown of Finmount, Fifeshire, was inducted minister of Abercorn in 1700, and died in April 1743. He married, first, MARGARET HENDERSON, of Leaston. Their children were as follows:—

I. DAVID BROWN, who married MARGARET RUSSELL, whose son, JOHN BROWN, married MARGARET WATSON, whose son, DAVID BROWN, married HANNAH CASSELS, daughter of ANDREW CASSELS and ANNE GIBSON.

The first DAVID BROWN's daughter, JEAN, married JOHN FRASER, whose daughter, JEAN FRASER, married the REV. ROBERT WALKER of the Canongate Church, Edinburgh, son of the REV. DR. WALKER of the High Church, Edinburgh, and their daughter,

MAGDALEN WALKER, married RICHARD SCOUGALL, Esquire, of Leith, brother of MRS. WALTER and MRS. ROBERT CASSELS.

II. MARGARET BROWN, who married the REV. JOHN JOHNSTON, minister of Arngask, whose son, DR. DAVID JOHNSTON, minister of North Leith, married his cousin, ELIZABETH TODD, daughter of JOHN TODD, Esq., of Leith, sister of JEAN TODD, who married JOHN SCOUGALL, Esq., Leith.

DR. JOHNSTON'S brother ROBERT married HELEN STEVENSON, and their daughter, MARGARET, married Professor ALEXANDER CHRISTISON, father of JOHN CHRISTISON, Advocate, DR. ROBERT CHRISTISON, Professor, Edinburgh University, and ALEXANDER CHRISTISON, minister of Foulden.

III. HENRIETTA BROWN, who married JOHN TODD, Esq., of Leith. Their three daughters were—

1. ELIZABETH TODD, who married the REV. DR. DAVID JOHNSTON, of North Leith, founder of the Blind Asylum, Edinburgh, and Chaplain in Ordinary to the King (George III.)

The following extracts regarding THE REV. DR. DAVID JOHNSTON, are taken from Kay's *History of Edinburgh Characters* :—

'It may be said of this excellent man, that he inherited the virtues of the clerical character by descent. His father was minister of Arngask in the county of Fife, and his maternal grandfather, the REV. MR. DAVID WILLIAMSON, of the parish of St. Cuthbert's, Edinburgh, was a celebrated clergyman in the days of the persecution.

'MR. DAVID JOHNSTON was born in 1733. He was ordained in 1759, and remained minister of the Parish Church of Langton, in Berwickshire, about 6 years, having been then called to the more important charge of North Leith. Both in person and in features

created a
baronet 1871

Dr. Johnston was exceedingly handsome ; and in dress and manners he was a thorough gentleman of the last century.

‘ He died at Leith on the 5th July 1824, in the 91st year of his age, and 66th of his ministry, leaving behind him one daughter, the only survivor of a large family, who was married to WILLIAM PENNEY, Esq., of Glasgow.’

DR. JOHNSTON’S daughter, ELIZABETH, married WILLIAM PENNEY, Esq., of Glasgow, father of WILLIAM PENNEY, Esq., Advocate, Edinburgh, now (1858) Lord Kinloch, and JEAN, married to ROBERT MCBRIAR, Esq.

In an admirable work by LORD KINLOCH (2d Edition, 1861) entitled, *The Circle of Christian Doctrine*, a work which should be read by young and old, there is the following graceful allusion to the death scene of a venerable man. There is no doubt whatever, that though the name is not given, he alludes to his venerable grandfather, the Rev. Dr. Johnston. He says,—‘ I knew a venerable man, a minister of God’s Word, and who had faithfully served Him in the Gospel of his Son, whose life, prolonged to ninety years, was spent in an active benevolence, which still keeps his memory in honour.

‘ With the soundest evangelical sentiments, and a piety diffused throughout the whole of life, he combined a warmth of kindliness, a geniality of disposition, which won the affections of old and young alike. His activity did not fail him till a short period before his death, and his time, thereafter, was almost wholly engrossed with his Bible, and devout meditation over it. He was seized, a few years before he died, with a malady which, at the time, was thought to be mortal. Those who surrounded him were surprised at the absence, in one so eminently religious, of the expressions which seemed appropriate to the occasion. The truth was, that death

was to him an occurrence so continually looked for, as, when it seemed to come, not to produce any marked emotion. His death, when it at last arrived, fully agreed with his life. He felt on a sudden what appeared to him his Master's call. The old man went to his knees and prayed,—he, the old man of ninety, prayed,—that if God had further work for him on earth, He would leave him longer here, if not, that He would take him to Himself. The answer to the prayer was immediate. Death came to him as he knelt. He died without a groan or sigh. It almost seemed as if he realized the transition of the Ancient Patriarch—he was not, for God took him.'

2. HENRIETTA TODD, who married JOHN PARISH, Esq., of Hamburg, whose son JOHN was created BARON SEFTENBERG. Another son was RICHARD, of Hamburg, whose son GEORGE has an estate at Ogdensburg, United States of America. There were other sons, viz., DAVID, GEORGE, and CHARLES, who had no issue. JOHN PARISH's daughter, HENRIETTA, married HERCULES ROSS, Esq. of Rossie Castle, the father of CAPTAIN HORATIO ROSS, who sold Rossie, whose sister HENRIETTA married Mr. Ellice of Mitcham House, Surrey, and Eliza, married Oliphant of Condie. Mr. Parish's daughter, Elizabeth, married JOHN CHARNOCK, Esq., whose daughter, Cecilia, married Sir D. K. Sandford.

3. JEAN TODD, who married JOHN SCOUGALL, Esq., of Leith, father of MRS. WALTER CASSELS and MRS. ROBERT CASSELS.

IV. JEAN BROWN, born 1712, who married WALTER GIBSON, Esq., of Greenknowe, 15th August 1740, whose daughter, ANNE GIBSON, married ANDREW CASSELS, Esq., Leith, and JEAN married the REV. DR. DALGLIESH, minister of Peebles, who died without issue. WALTER GIBSON and JEAN BROWN had ten other children,

who all died young. MRS. GIBSON died in 1800, aged eighty-eight years.

THE REV. JOHN BROWN married, 2dly, ELIZA WILLIAMSON. Their children were as follows :—

JOHN, GEORGE, JOSEPH, ROBERT, WILLIAM, and CHARLES, who all died without issue.

JAMES, who married, 1st, HELEN DRUMMOND, whose daughter, HELEN, married WILLIAM SOMERVILLE; 2dly, he married MARION TOD of Kirklands, whose daughter, MARY, married J. Pattison, Esq.; a son, ROBERT, W.S., married ISABELLA ADAMS; a son, JAMES, minister of Newbattle, married HELEN ADAMS; and a daughter, MARION, married JOHN GRAY, Esq., W.S., Edinburgh; and THOMAS, who married JOHN GRAY'S sister, EUPHAN.

NOTE, No. 7, Page 48.

JANET SCOUGALL'S ancestors, the SHOWGALS, SCOUGALS, or SCOUGALLS, are said to have come from SAXONY in the fourteenth or fifteenth century, and to have settled near Bamborough, in Northumberland. It is more probable, however, that this family is of SAXON origin, and that they removed from England after the Conquest by William the Norman, many families of distinction having settled in Scotland at that period.

In Pitcairn's *Criminal Trials*, it is stated that, 'on 9th MARCH 1541, JOHN SHOWGAL of that Ilk got a remission for treasonably remaining under assurance of our ancient enemies, the English, in time of war.' Also about the same time, 'the young Laird of

SHOWGALL was bound over to keep the peace with Edmonstone of that Ilk.'

SIR PATRICK SCOUGALL is designated in a charter to Temple lands, dated 20th October 1560, Knight and Commendator of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in Scotland, and Master of Torphichen.—(See vol. ii. p. 318, Porter's *History of the Knights of Malta*.)

The picture of the above-named SIR PATRICK SCOUGALL was sold on the death of the Lord Torphichen, in 1860; it had been in the Preceptory of Torphichen. It was purchased by JOHN SCOUGALL, Esq., of Leith, in 1863 or 1864, and at his death in 1867 was bequeathed by him to THOMAS SCOUGALL, Esq., No. 1 Ainslie Place, Edinburgh, his only brother.

SIR JOHN SCOUGALL OF SCOUGALL, in East Lothian, was a Master in Chancery, and was knighted by King James the Sixth. A portrait in the possession of his descendant, JOHN SCOUGALL, Esq., of Leith (1867), represents him holding a diamond ring in his hand, said to have been presented to him by that monarch, and at his death was bequeathed to the Scottish National Gallery.

Seacliff House, the seat of Mr. Laidlaw, surmounts the crags a little north of a ruin called OLD SCOUGAL, and commands singularly fine sea views. It is near the village of Whitekirk, about six or seven miles from Dunbar.

JOHN SCOUGAL of HUMBIE, son of SIR JOHN SCOUGAL of that Ilk, and brother of PATRICK, Bishop of Aberdeen, was nominated an ordinary Lord of Session, 17th February 1661, under the title of LORD WHYTEKIRK, and at the sitting down of the Court 1st June following, was appointed by their Lordships collector of the various contributions and other funds out of which the salaries of

the Judges were then paid. He was also appointed a member of the Commission for the Planting of Kirks, 1661-3.

His Lordship died in January 1672, and was honoured at his interment, on the 7th of that month, by the attendance of the Judges, accompanied by the Advocates and Writers in mourning, and having their maces carried before them.

JAMES SCOUGAL OF WHITEHILL, LORD WHITEHILL, son of JOHN SCOUGAL, WHYTEKIRK, entered Advocate 8th June 1687, and was admitted without trial, having presented a petition to the Lords, representing 'that he had served seven years as Commissar of Aberdeen, and in that time had applied himself to the study of the municipal and civil laws, and that he did not suppose himself qualified to undergo the usual trial, yet he might be qualified to serve as an ordinary Advocate.' He was afterwards appointed one of the Commissaries of Edinburgh; nominated an ordinary Lord on the death of Lord Presmannen, and took his seat 9th July 1696 by the title of LORD WHITEHILL. He died 23d December 1702.—(See Haig's *Senators of the College of Justice*.)

JOHN SCOUGAL, son of JAMES SCOUGAL, LORD WHITEHILL, died in his father's lifetime, as it appears from the Retours 'that on 13th July 1681 PATRICK SCOUGAL was served heir of his father, JOHN OF WHYTEKIRK.' Also, 'on 17th February 1683, MARGARET, daughter of JOHN SCOUGAL, Commissary of Aberdeen, served heir of her brother PATRICK,' who died unmarried in his father's lifetime. Also, 'on 10th April 1691, MARGARET SCOUGAL was served heir of her father, JOHN SCOUGAL, Commissary of Aberdeen, in the lands of Dreghorn, in Edinburghshire.'

MARGARET SCOUGAL, heiress of Whytekirk, Dreghorn, etc., married WILLIAM, eldest son of Sir William Bennet, Baronet of Grubbet, in Roxburghshire, but died without issue.

In Keith's *History of Scottish Bishops*, he states that 'PATRICK SCOUGAL, Pastor of Salton in East Lothian, and son to SIR JOHN SCOUGAL of that Ilk, was next preferred to the see of Aberdeen, to which he was consecrated on Easter day 1664. He was a man of great worth, and died, much esteemed, on 16th February 1682, in the 75th year of his age.'

Woodrow in his *Church History* says, 'In January 1664, Mr. Alexander Burnet is admitted to be Archbishop of Glasgow, in room of Mr. Fairful deceased; and MR. SCOUGAL is his successor at Aberdeen, who is reckoned among the devoutest of that order.'

The Bishop was episcopally ordained to the parish of Darsie, by Archbishop Spottiswoode, in 1636, removed to Leuchars in 1645, and to Salton in Haddingtonshire, 1658.

The character of Bishop Scougal is ably delineated by Bishop Burnet as a pious, worthy man, who was universally esteemed in his diocese. The Professorship of Oriental Languages in King's College, Old Aberdeen, was founded about 1674, at the request of Bishop Scougal.

He was Chancellor of the University.

In the Public Hall of the College there are portraits of the Bishop and his son, the REV. HENRY SCOUGAL, A.M.

There is a monument in the Cathedral of Old Aberdeen erected to the memory of the Bishop by his son JAMES SCOUGAL, commissary of the diocese, which bears the following inscription :—

Hic

in Christo requiescit R. P. Patricius Episcopus Aberdonensis D.

Joannis Scougalli de eadem filius ; Vir omni elogio dignus

utpote pie pacificus, modeste prudens, erudite probitatis

decus et exemplar, nec morose gravis, nec superbe doctus,

agens dum viveret præsens asyllum ; Basilicano

Sancti Macharii, Bibliothecam Collegii Regii nec

non Hospitium publicum Veteris Aberdoniae propensae

Munificentiae indiciis hand supernendis dictavit.

Ad Episcopale munus consecratus die Paschalis an

1664 Eatis cccssit Feb. 16 aetatis salutis 1682.

Episcopatus 18, aetatis vero suae 75.—

—Hoc monumentum quale quale pia memoriae

charissimi parentis sacravit Mr. Jacobus Scougall

Commissarius Dioceseos Aberdonensis.

THE REV. HENRY SCOUGAL, A.M., son of BISHOP SCOUGAL, wrote the celebrated work entitled *The Life of God in the Soul of Man*, the first work not of a controversial nature published in Scotland. It was published by Bishop Burnet in the year 1691. He was well known by his theological writings, and was made Professor of Divinity in King's College, Old Aberdeen, as soon as he had completed his studies at the University.

He was born in 1650, and died in 1678, at the early age of twenty-eight.

In the preface to a volume of his writings published by Cockburn in the year 1735, it is said,—

‘Besides these discourses in English now printed, and some essays, written when he was very young, in manuscript, our author has left behind him three tracts in Latin, viz., a Short

System of Ethics or Moral Philosophy ; a Preservation against the Artifices of the Romish Missionaries ; and of the Pastoral Cure.

‘ This last contains only four chapters of a large treatise he designed upon that subject for the use of the students in divinity and candidates for holy orders, for he lived not to finish it, the Great Governor of the world having in His wise providence thought fit to remove him early from his post here to give him the reward of his good and faithful service. He had taught philosophy four years before he entered into holy orders, after which he was one year minister of a country parish, and four years Divinity Professor in King’s College in Aberdeen, in which see his father, Bishop Scougal, sat above twenty years from the Restoration. This his son was born about the end of June, anno 1650, and died on the 13th of the same month, anno 1678, having scarce completed the 28th year of his age. But being made perfect in a short time, he fulfilled a long time ; for wisdom is the grey hair unto men, and an unspotted life is old age.’

In Pinkerton’s *Biographical History of Eminent Scottish Persons*, he says,—

‘ HENRY SCOUGAL, Professor of Divinity at Aberdeen, was the son of PATRICK SCOUGAL, Bishop of Aberdeen, 1664-1682, and has the merit of being the first Scottish author, it is believed, who wrote a book of practical piety. Ecclesiastical disputes, so inconsistent with the meek spirit of Christianity, had first prevailed between the Catholics and Reformers, then between the Episcopalians and Presbyterians, and afterwards between the Presbyterians and Independents.

‘ Sermons and commentaries on Scripture were sometimes interposed, but the chief object, the practice of Christian virtues, was unaccountably neglected ; Durham’s curious work on Scandal being

rather a discussion of ecclesiastical discipline and polity, and a defence of the Presbyterians against the Independent Jacobins of the day, than an ethical production.

‘Of HENRY SCUGAL little is known. It is said that, being of an amorous complexion, he sometimes loved God and sometimes loved women; and that, having unfortunately become enamoured of a married lady at Aberdeen, he died in the struggles of virtue and passion. But he had grown so corpulent in his retreat, the steeple of the Cathedral Church of St. Machar’s at Old Aberdeen, that his executors were forced to extract the body through a window. These traditions seem rather inconsistent, as love is generally supposed to belong rather to the class of consumptions than of dropsies, and it is rare that the amorous swain pines away into plenitude. SCUGAL’S *Life of God in the Soul of Man* was published by Bishop Burnet in 1691, 8vo, and has since passed through many editions, being a work of eminent piety, without enthusiasm, and written in a clear neat style.’

A monument erected to his memory in the Cathedral of Old Aberdeen bears the following inscription :—

*Memoriae Sacrum,
Henricus Scougall Reverendi in Christo Patris
Patricii Episcopi Aberdonensis filius;
Philosophiae in hac Academia regia per quodriennium totidemque
Annis ibidem theologiae professor; Ecclesiae in Auchterless
Uno Anno interstite Pastor Multa
in tam brevissimo curriculo didicit praestitit docuit,
Coeli avidus et coelo maturus obit Anno Dom:
MDCLXXVIII aetatis suae XXVIII.
Et hic escurias Mortalitatis posuit.*

From the *Retours* it appears that SIR JOHN SCOUGAL had other sons besides LORD WHYTEKIRK and BISHOP PATRICK, the date of whose births may probably be traced by referring to the register of the parish in which he resided, near Dunbar in Haddingtonshire.

Under date 25th December 1641, JOHN, son of JOHN SCOUGAL, writer, was served heir of his brother ALEXANDER, a writer in a house in Edinburgh.

And about 1673 'DAVID SCOUGALL, writer in Edinburgh, is registered as lawfully descended of the family of Seougall of that Ilk, Bears Argent, two Greyhounds, currant fessways, with a hunting horn in chief sable, garnished and stained gules, all within a border of the third. Above the shield ane helmet befitting his degree, mantled gules doubled Argent. Next is placed on ane latse for his a writer's pen—and for his motto is ane eseroll above "Hæc Ornant."—(Registered in the Lord Lyon's Office about 1673.)

On 23d July 1678, PATRICK, Bishop of Aberdeen, was served heir of his brother, JOHN SCOUGAL of Whytekirk, in the barony of Crossmichael and other lands, and on 2d July 1694, JAMES SCOUGAL (afterwards Lord Whitehill), Advocate and Commissary, was served heir of his grand-daughter, MARGARET SCOUGAL, spouse of William Bennett, younger of Grubbet, in the barony of Whytekirk, etc.

On 9th January 1696, JOHN SCOUGAL was served heir of his father, JAMES, writer in Edinburgh. Pinkerton, in remarking on Bishop Scougal, says, 'His contemporary SCOUGAL, the painter, was apparently of the same family. Between Jameson and Scougal there seems a break in the list of Scottish Artists. Scotland, indeed, hardly produced a Writer or Artist during the Commonwealth of England, 1649-60, and even its annals of that period are obscure.

‘The History of Scotland under the Commonwealth, illustrated from original papers, would form a curious and interesting work.’

In his account of George Jameson the painter, he says,— ‘The elder Scougal, an imitator of Lely and Carrudes, appeared in Charles the Second’s reign, and was followed by De Wyk or De Wit, and by the YOUNGER SCOUGAL;’ and in the introduction: ‘The elder SCOUGAL, who, in his draperies, imitated the style of Sir Peter Lely, had a great repute in the time of Charles II., and portraits of his hand are in almost every family in Scotland.

‘For some years after the Revolution the YOUNGER SCOUGAL was the only painter in Scotland, and had a very great run of business; this brought him into an hasty and incorrect manner.’

The younger Scougal here alluded to was JOHN SCOUGAL, who painted the portrait of George Heriot, which is now in the Council-room of the Hospital, Edinburgh. In the account of Heriot’s Hospital, it is stated that ‘the picture is a copy by Scougal, from an original not now extant,’ and in the records of the Hospital the following entry appears relative to this picture:—

‘4th April 1698.—The Council having seen an old picture or draught of George Heriot, the founder of the Hospital, and considering that there is none of them within the Hospital, they therefore ordain the Treasurer to cause draw a new draught of the Founder’s picture at length, and set up the same in the Council-room of the Hospital.’ This JOHN SCOUGAL died, leaving four daughters.

Mr. Greig, of Edinburgh, says in a note, dated 12th March 1845,—‘JOHN SCOUGAL was my grandmother’s grandfather; he was the same relative to Mr. Walter Paton’s (of Leith) grandmother, Mrs. Bell, who gave the book of sermons (by the Rev. Henry Scougal) I now send you to my sister, Mrs. Wardlaw, many years

ago, who said the author was a relation of hers. She says there were a number of family pictures in Mrs. Bell's house, done by Mr. Scougal, but at the death of Mr. Bell, in 1809, they fell into the hands of his grandsons, Mr. Andrew Paton Bell and Mr. Walter Paton.'

The following account of JOHN SCOUGAL'S residence is taken from *Memorials of Edinburgh in the Olden Time*, by Dr. Daniel Wilson, vol. ii. p. 9:—

'The lowest house on the east side (Advocate's Close), directly opposite to that of the Lord Advocate, was the residence of an artist of some note in the seventeenth century. It has been pointed out to us by an old citizen still living as the house of his "grand-mother's grandfather," the celebrated JOHN SCOUGAL, painter of the portrait of George Heriot, which now hangs in the Council-room of the Hospital; so that here was the fashionable lounge of the dilettanti of the seventeenth century, and the resort of rank and beauty, careful to preserve unbroken the links of the old line of family portraiture; though a modern fine lady would be seized with a nervous fit at the very prospect of descending the slippery abyss.'

'*Note to above.*—JOHN SCOUGAL, younger of that name, was a cousin of PATRICK SCOUGAL, consecrated Bishop of Aberdeen in 1664. He added the upper story to the old land in Advocate's Close, and fitted up one of the floors as a picture gallery. Some of his finest works were possessed by the late Andrew Bell, engraver, the originator of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, who married his grand-daughter. SCOUGAL died at Prestonpans, about the year 1730, aged eighty-five, having witnessed a series of as remarkable political changes as ever occurred during a single lifetime.

'He is named GEORGE in the *Weekly Magazine* (vol. xv. p. 66) and elsewhere, but this appears to be an error, as several of his

descendants were named after him JOHN.' Unfortunately the registers of the parish of Whitekirk, in which the lands of Scougall are situated, were destroyed by fire in 1760, which prevents the dates being accurately given.

RICHARD SCUGALL, born in 1710 (probably in the parish of Whitekirk), died 18th December 1776, aged sixty-six years, descended from SIR JOHN SCUGALL, was a cousin of Mrs. Bell, wife of Andrew Bell, the celebrated engraver, whose mother, ANN SCUGALL, a near relative of BISHOP SCUGAL, married Mr. Wake, a landed proprietor of Northumberland.

Mr. Walter Paton, of Leith, grandson of Mrs. Bell, possesses several portraits of the SCUGAL family, and also the Bishop's table, which descended to him from Mrs. Bell.

RICHARD SCUGALL was an extensive merchant and shipowner in Leith.

In the *Scots Magazine* for February 1749, there appears the following paragraph :—

'About the same time (31st January 1749) were lost near the same place (the Oyster Bank on the coast of Holland) the ships of Messrs. Scougal, of Leith, and Young, of Kinghorn, but all the people were saved.'

He married, about the year 1742, MARGARET SHEPHERD, who was born in 1717, and died 2d February 1794, aged seventy-seven years. She was the daughter of a gentleman of good estate in Dumfriesshire.

RICHARD SCUGALL and MARGARET SHEPHERD had the following children :—

I. JOHN SCUGAL, born in Leith 1743, died 22d March 1800, aged fifty-seven years. He married, about 1769, JEAN TODD, died about 1811, daughter of JOHN TODD, Esq., Leith, and his wife,

HENRIETTA BROWN, daughter of the REV. JOHN BROWN, minister of Abercorn.

JOHN SCOUGAL was an eminent merchant, and extensive ship-owner in Leith, and died leaving a large fortune.

JOHN SCOUGAL and JEAN TODD had the following children :—

1. HENRIETTA; died young.

2. MARGARET, born 1772, married J. J. Oddy, Esq. She survived her husband many years, and died at Blackheath, near London, 31st January 1848, aged seventy-six years. They had one son, Jepson, and three daughters. The eldest, MARY, married COLONEL MINYAN, of the H.E.I.C.S., and has issue. The second, JANE, married MR. BROUGH, and left issue. The third, CHARLOTTE, married Mr. Wilkinson.

3. RICHARD, born in 1775, married MAGDALEN WALKER, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Walker of the Canongate Church, Edinburgh. His father was the REV. ROBERT WALKER, minister of Straiton; South Leith, 1746; High Church, Edinburgh, 1754; Moderator, 1771; died 6th April 1783, in his sixty-seventh year, and forty-seventh of his ministry; married MAGDALEN DICKSON, who survived him. By the elegance, neatness, and simplicity of composition in his sermons, and by the grace and energy of his delivery, he rose to a high and justly acquired reputation as an evangelical preacher. Four volumes of Sermons on Practical Subjects by him were published.

His son was the REV. ROBERT WALKER, minister of Cramond, 1776; of Canongate, 1784; died 30th June 1808 (the father of Mrs. Richard Scougall); Author of Sermons, Edinburgh 1791, 8vo; 'Observations on the National Character of the Dutch, and the Family Character of the House of Orange,' Edinburgh, 1794, 8vo; 'Psalms of David Methodized,' Edinburgh, 1794; 'Kolf,' a Dutch Game.'

The REV. WILLIAM WALKER, minister of the Scotch Church at Rotterdam, was his near relative.

RICHARD SCOUGALL died at Montreal, Canada, in 1841, and his wife, Magdalen Walker, about the year 1826 or 1827. They had four sons and two daughters, viz.,—

JOHN, died in Australia, unmarried.

RICHARD, in Australia, married, and has children.

GEORGE, died in Australia in 1849, unmarried.

WALTER, in the Bank of British North America, Quebec, married, 17th May 1849, GEORGIANA HENRIETTA HAMILTON, daughter of the late WILLIAM HAMILTON, of Quebec, and cousin of Robert Hamilton, Esq., of Quebec, and George and John of Hawkesbury Mills, and has issue.

MARGARET, born 1809, married J. B. SCOTT, Esq., Leith, and died 12th May 1856, leaving one son and several daughters.

JANET, born 1816, married, 1st, to ROBERT HENRY LISTON, Manager, Bank of British North America, Montreal, where he died in 1841, s. p.; 2dly, to the REV. MARK WILLOUGHBY of Trinity Church, Montreal, where he died in 1847, s. p.; 3dly, she married the Rev. Dr. Ainslie, of St. Andrews, Scotland.

4. JOHN, died young.

5. ELIZABETH, married John Mowbray, Esq. of Hartwood, W.S. She died in 1804 or 1805, leaving a son and daughter. The son died without issue. The daughter, JANE, married Ellis Brodie, Esq., Liverpool.

6. GEORGE, born about 1780, died 21st February 1858, married Janet Edington. She died in 1809, in the twenty-fourth year of her age. They had two sons and a daughter, viz.,—

JOHN, died, unmarried, 24th December 1867, in the sixty-third year of his age.

THOMAS, of 1 Ainslie Place, Edinburgh, unmarried.

JESSIE, died, unmarried, 19th March 1869.

7. DAVID, died young.

8. JANET, born 5th September 1782, married WALTER GIBSON CASSELS, Esq., Leith, 27th August 1802, and died at Blackford House, Edinburgh, 25th May 1855.

9. JANE, born 5th June 1788, married ROBERT CASSELS, Esq., Leith, about 1810, and died at Edinburgh, 24th June 1867.

II. GEORGE SCOUGALL, merchant, St. Petersburg. He married a German lady, and died leaving two sons and four daughters; viz.,—

1. The REV. HENRY SCOUGAL, of the Church of England, died in 18—, leaving seven children.

2. ALEXANDER, drowned in Upper Canada, 1848.

3. ELIZA, married Lieutenant-Colonel M'Bean, Royal Artillery, and has a large family. She died in 1866.

4. CATHARINE, died, unmarried, in 1848.

5. MARY ANNE, resided at St. Petersburg, and died there.

6. GEORGIANA, resided at St. Petersburg, and died there.

III. ELIZABETH SCOUGALL, married, 1st, to DAVID OGILVIE, of a good family, and had issue; 2dly, to William Howieson, Esq., W.S., Edinburgh, who died 1834, and left W. Howieson, M.D., Edinburgh, and other children. She died in 1837.

In 1867 a memorial window to the Scougall family was placed in St. James's Episcopal Church, Leith, by JOHN SCOUGALL, Esq., eldest son of the late GEORGE SCOUGALL, Esq., of Leith, who died a few days after its completion.

The centre of the window is occupied by a figure of John the Baptist, surmounted by a lamb bearing a small banneret over its left shoulder. Immediately above is the crest of the Seougall family, with the motto 'Tandem Implebitur.' On the left side are representations in the upper corner of the Circumcision of the Baptist; and in the under corner of the same side the Baptism of Christ. To the right, in the upper corner, is a design representing John preaching in the wilderness; and in the under corner, Christ answering the disciples sent to him by the Baptist while in prison. Underneath these figures, and running along the whole base of the window, is the following inscription:—'Ad Dei gloriam et in memoriam familiae de Seougall, quae per quasdam generationes apud Leith mercabatur, hanc fenestram posuit Johannes Scougall. Anno Dom. 1867.'

NOTE, No. 8, *Page 60.*

'Holland House.'

'It has often been stated that the chief glory of Quebec consisted in being surrounded on all sides by magnificent country-seats, which in the summer season, as it were, encircle the brow of the old city like a chaplet of flowers. . . . Amongst these beautiful rural retreats few are better known than Holland Farm, the family mansion of Surveyor-General Holland, who purchased it about the year 1780. Four years previously it had been the headquarters of General Montgomery, who chose it as his residence during the siege of Quebec. This fine property, running back as far as Mount Hermon Cemetery, and extending from the St. Louis or Grand Allée Road, opposite Speneer Wood, down to the St. Foy

Road, which it crosses, is bounded to the north by the Cime du Cap or St. Foy Heights. For those who may be curious to know its original extent to an eighth of an inch, I shall quote from Major Holland's title-deed, wherein it is stated to comprise in superficies, French measure, "two hundred and six arpents, one perch, seven feet, eight inches, and *four-eighths of an inch*," from which description one would infer the Major had surveyed his domain with great minuteness, or that he must have been considerably of a stickler for territorial rights.

'Samuel Holland had distinguished himself as an officer under General Wolfe on the plains of Abraham,—lived at Holland House many years, as was customary in those days, in affluence, and at last paid the common debt of nature.

'The Major, after having provided for his wife, Mary Josephte Rolet, bequeathed his property to Frederick Brehm, John Frederick, Charlotte, Susan, and George Holland, his children.

'In 1817 Frederick Brehm Holland, who at that time was an Ordnance storekeeper at Prince Edward Island, sold his share of the farm to the late William Wilson, of the Customs department. Ten years later, John Frederick and Charlotte Holland, also disposed of their interest in this land to Mr. Wilson, who subsequently having acquired the rights of another heir, viz., in 1835, remained proprietor of Holland Farm until 1843, when the property by purchase passed over to George O'Kill Stuart, Esquire, of Quebec. Mr. Stuart built on it a handsome mansion, now known as Holland House (the original Holland House stood a little in front of the present mansion), which he subsequently sold (in February 1855) to Robert Cassels, Esq., then of Quebec, and Manager of the Bank of British North America ; it is the house recently leased by Colonel Lysons.

‘Holland Farm has been gradually dismembered. The pretty cottage opposite Spencer Wood, now owned by Major Campbell, is built on Holland Farm. A successful gold-digger, by the name of St. John, purchased last year (from Robert Cassels, Esq., in July 1861, about thirty arpents) a large tract of the farm fronting the St. Louis Road, with Thornhill as its north-eastern, and Mr. Stuart’s new road as its south-western boundary.’—(From *Maple Leaves*, published by J. M. Le Moine, Esq., in 1863.)

NOTE, No. 9, *Page 62.*

In the *New Statistical Account of Scotland* there is the following notice of the MACNAB family :—

‘Kinnell, on the banks of the Dochart, was long the residence of MACNAB OF MACNAB, who was descended from the Abbot of Glendochart.

‘A manuscript in our possession gives a minute account of this ancient family.

‘In the reign of David I., it states that they were called M’NAB EYRE or OIGHRE, the son and heir of the Abbot.

‘The Baron of MacNab fought with Baliol against Bruce at Dalree. The manuscript quotes several ancient charters. One is by King David Bruce, under the Great Seal, dated 1336, “Gilberto M’Nab et haeredibus suis etc. de Bovain in dorminatur de Glendochart,” etc.

‘Another is by King James III. to Finlao M’Nab. Another, date 1502, is Finlao M’Nab de Bovain,’ etc. ‘From another deed, confirmed by a charter under the Great Seal from Queen Mary, dated 27th June 1553, it appears the Laird of M’Nab mort-

gaged a great part of his lands to Colin Campbell de Glenorchy,' etc.

'JOHN MACNAB of that Ilk suffered much for his adherence to the cause of Charles I. He was with Montrose at Kilsyth, and was killed at the battle of Worcester.

'This ancient family intermarried with some of the best and oldest houses in the country.'

PETER MACNAB, born in Breadalbane, Perthshire, Scotland, in 1735, died 3d November 1799, at MacNab's Island, Halifax, Nova Scotia, aged sixty-four years, was descended from this family.

He came to Nova Scotia in the year 1758, and was married to SUSANNAH KHUN, 25th November 1763. She was born in 1742, and died 7th May 1822, aged eighty years.

He purchased MacNab's Island in the harbour of Halifax from the Cornwallis family in 1783. The HONOURABLE PETER MACNAB, son of the above, wrote as follows in 1841 regarding his mother's family :—

'My mother's family came from Zurich, in Switzerland, to Halifax shortly after the first settlement of it (about 1750), when she was quite a child. My grandfathers and grandmothers were all dead before I was born. I have not got the exact age of either my father or my mother by me, but will ascertain when I go to town, and let you know. I was appointed to the Council in May 1831.

'I believe I have given you all the information in my power. I may add that I was married the 8th of February 1792.'

PETER MACNAB and SUSANNAH KHUN had the following children :—

1. PETER, born about the year 1767, succeeded his father as proprietor of MacNab's Island. Was appointed a Member of the

old Council of XII. in 1831, and when the Council was re-modelled in 1840, by Lord Sydenham, then Mr. Poulett Thomson, he was nominated a Legislative Councillor. He married, 8th February 1792, JOANNA CULLERTON. She died 20th May 1827, aged sixty-one years.

THE HONOURABLE PETER MACNAB died at MacNab's Island, 1st June 1847, aged eighty years. He was sent to Scotland to be educated, under the guardianship of Francis MacNab, Laird of MacNab, and his brother, Captain Robert MacNab, of Dundurn.

2. JOHN, was a captain in the army. He married HELEN DAVIS, and died in 1840, leaving a son, JAMES, and a daughter, SUSAN ANNE, married to the HONOURABLE JOSEPH HOWE, M.P.P., for many years Provincial Secretary of Nova Scotia, and now (1869) President of the Council of the Dominion of Canada.

JAMES, married SARAH CURRIE, and has issue, three sons and seven daughters.

3. ANNE, married Dr. Gibbs, R.N. They died leaving an only son, THOMAS, who married Miss BLAIR of Truro, Nova Scotia, and has four daughters.

4. SUSAN, married Mr. Ross, R.N. They died, leaving four sons and a daughter.

THE HONOURABLE PETER MACNAB and JOANNA CULLERTON had the following children :—

1. JAMES, born at MACNAB'S ISLAND, 30th November 1792. *died 16 Oct. 1871*
 2. PETER, married twice—1st, RHODA COLLINS, sister of the HONOURABLE ENOS COLLINS, of Halifax, by whom he had an only child, PETER, now (1870) in Australia; 2d, ANNIE WADE, of Digby, by whom he had two daughters; viz., ELLEN and JOANNA. He died 6th October 1856, aged sixty-three.

3. ANNE, married LIEUTENANT HUNTER, 64th Regiment, and

had an only daughter, SARAH, married to Lewis Jacobs in 1846, and died the same year, without issue.

4. JOHN HENRY, died June 1817, aged eighteen years.

5. SUSAN MARY, married to Robert M. Brown, Esq., of Halifax. She died in 1841, and he a few years afterwards, leaving five sons.

6. MARY ANNE, died unmarried, November 1855.

7. SOPHIA LOUISA, unmarried, 1870.

8. CATHARINE ELIZABETH, died, unmarried, at Halifax, 8th January 1853.

THE HONOURABLE JAMES MACNAB, eldest son of the HONOURABLE PETER MACNAB and JOANNA CULLERTON, born, as before stated, on 30th November 1792, married, 9th December 1815, HARRIOT KING, born at Shelburn, Nova Scotia, 12th April 1792.

THE HONOURABLE JAMES MACNAB was appointed an Executive Councillor in 1840, and was chosen Member for the City of Halifax, in the Provincial Parliament the same year, which he continued to represent till 1848.

He (along with the Hon. J. B. Uniacke and Hon. Joseph Howe) retired from the Government when responsible or constitutional government was in danger of being destroyed by Lord Falkland, then Lieutenant-Governor of the Province. He remained in opposition several years, and when Lord Falkland was removed, he was again appointed an Executive Councillor in 1848.

In February 1848 he was nominated a Member of the Legislative Council.

In June 1849 he was appointed Receiver-General of Nova Scotia, being the first who held that office.

In 1855 he was appointed Commissioner of Railroads, and again,

in 1863, Receiver-General, which office he held till the Confederation of the Provinces in 1867. He was then appointed Treasurer of the Province of Nova Scotia, which office he resigned the same year, retaining his seat as Member of the Legislative Council of that Province. He was offered, but declined, in consequence of age and infirmities, the appointment as one of the Senators of the Dominion of Canada.

In October 1850 he was appointed one of the Commissioners of Lighthouses for Nova Scotia. He was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the 1st Halifax Regiment of Militia in 1839, and was President of the Highland Society of Nova Scotia, and also President of the Board of Agriculture. He has been a Director of the Bank of British North America, Halifax, since its establishment in 1837.

His wife, HARRIOT KING, was daughter of HENRY KING and ESTHER WALDRON.

HENRY KING was born in Boston, United States, 14th April 1739, and married ESTHER WALDRON, 30th October 1771. He was a Loyalist, and after the Revolution and declaration of independence by the United States of America, emigrated along with many others to Shelburn, Nova Scotia. He died 16th May 1817, aged seventy-eight.

His wife, ESTHER WALDRON (born in New Hampshire, May 1754, died 14th October 1803), was descended from an old English family, who were amongst the first settlers of New Hampshire.

In Blake's *Biographical Dictionary*, 3d edition, 1840, there is the following account of ESTHER WALDRON's ancestor :—

MAJOR RICHARD WALDRON, born about 1609, came from England to America in 1635 ; and was one of the earliest settlers of Dover in New Hampshire.

For twenty-two years he was sent as representative to the General Court at Boston, and for several years was Speaker of the House.

In 1681 he succeeded Cutt, as President. He was also chief Military Officer for the Colony.

In 1676 he received orders from Boston to seize all the Indians engaged in the war. This he did by stratagem, and not by an open attack, as advised by his under officers.

The stratagem was this: about 400 of the Indians were invited to his house. He proposed to them a sham-fight. They readily acceded to the proposition; but no sooner were their guns discharged, than they were all made prisoners. Such of them as were deemed friendly were released, but the others were sent to Boston, and were hung or sold as slaves.

This act of treachery was not forgotten by the Indians; the remembrance of it was treasured up with their characteristic determination to obtain revenge. Thirteen years afterwards they were able to effect their purpose.

They did it in the following manner:—

Two squaws were sent to each of the garrisoned houses in Dover to obtain lodging. Having been admitted, in the middle of the night, at a signal from without, they threw open the doors; the assailants then entered, and the consequence was, that the old soldier, the chief object of their hatred, was made prisoner, and then horribly mangled, and killed, at the age of eighty years.

The following account of Major Waldron's death, from Bancroft's *History of the United States*, is more graphic:—

'27th June 1689.—In the east, blood was first shed at Cocheco, where, thirteen years before, an unsuspecting party of 350 Indians

had been taken prisoners, and shipped for Boston, to be sold into foreign slavery. The memory of the treachery was indelible, and the Indian emissaries of Castin easily excited the tribe of Penacook to revenge. On the evening of the 27th of June 1689, two squaws repaired to the house of RICHARD WALDRON, and the octogenarian magistrate bade them lodge on the floor.

‘At night, they rise, unbar the gates, and summon their companions, who at once enter every apartment.

“What now? What now?” shouted the brave old man, and seizing his sword, he defended himself till he fell stunned by a blow from a hatchet. They then placed him in a chair on a table in his own hall.

“Judge Indians again!” thus they mocked him; and, making cruel sport of their debts to him as a trader, they drew gashes across his breast and each one cried, “Thus I cross out my account!” at last, the mutilated man reeled from faintness, and died in the midst of tortures.

‘The Indians burning his house, and others that stood near it, having killed three-and-twenty, returned to the wilderness with twenty-nine captives.’

THE HONOURABLE JAMES MACNAB and HARRIOT KING had the following children:—

1. JOANNA, born 16th September 1816, married, 27th October 1842, WESTCOTE WHITCHURCH LEWIS LYTTLETON, then Lieutenant, afterwards Captain, 64th Regiment, son of CAPTAIN LYTTLETON of the Worcester family of Hagley Park, who was wounded in the Canadian war, and afterwards held the appointment of Judge Advocate in Tasmania.

Their children are—

WILLIAM MARGRAVE, born at Weedon, Northampton-

shire, England, 8th December 1843, M.D., etc. etc., of New York, London, and Edinburgh. Went to Australia in 1869.

WESTCOTE MACNAB, born at Halifax, Nova Scotia, 3d November 1846. In Tasmania 1870.

GEORGE WALDRON, born at Halifax, Nova Scotia, 31st March 1850. At Sandhurst 1869. Appointed (1870) to an Ensigny in the 28th or Gloucestershire Regiment of the line.

2. PETER, born 29th December 1817, died young.

3. JOHN HENRY, born 15th November 1818. Was Provincial Aide-de-Camp to the Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia for many years, drowned in Halifax harbour by the upsetting of the yacht *Firefly*, 28th June 1859. The following account of the accident is from the *Halifax Evening Express*, 29th June 1859 :—
 ‘*Melancholy Accident.*—With feelings of deep regret we are called upon to-day to notice a melancholy and fatal occurrence connected with the yacht race that took place in our harbour. One of the boats in the race, the sloop *Firefly*, on board of which were the Hon. Ernest Cochrane, Lieutenant of H.M.S. *Indus*, two midshipmen, Mr. Sands, Mr. Johnstone, Mr. Hardinge Stewart, of the Purveyor’s Department, and John H. MacNab, Esq., of this city. Shortly after the boats started, and while the *Firefly* was lugging the eastern shore, a squall struck her, throwing her over, merely allowing those on board time to jump over the windward side. Several boats immediately started to their relief. The two midshipmen, who could swim sufficiently to keep themselves afloat, were rescued by Mr. John Wallace and others who were in his boat; Mr. Stewart by Mr. Fishwich and Mr. Chambers, who were near at hand in a whaler, and the remaining two, Messrs. Cochrane and MacNab, were taken on board a boat belonging to S. A. White, Esq.

‘Mr. Stewart was immediately conveyed to the city, and the

naval officers, with Mr. MacNab, to the Flag ship ; but on their arrival there, life in poor MacNab was found to be extinct. Every exertion was made by Mr. Domville, of the ship, and other medical men who were in attendance, but of no avail.

‘ Lieutenant Cochrane, who is said to be an excellent swimmer, remained by the side of his lamented friend to the last, and notwithstanding all his exertions in supporting him while he remained in the water, his efforts were fruitless to save him.

‘ The truly deplorable fate of Mr. MacNab has thrown a deep gloom over the city, for he was known and beloved by all ; while there was no person perhaps in Halifax whose acquaintance extended over so large a circle ; his buoyancy of spirit and his generosity of heart made him a welcome guest on all occasions and in all places ; and the tears which started from many a manly eye on the sad intelligence of his sudden and shocking death, are convincing proofs of the high place he occupied in the affections of his fellow-townsmen.’

MR. MACNAB was eldest son of the HONOURABLE JAMES MACNAB.

4. MARY GIBBENS, born at Halifax, Nova Scotia, 29th October 1820, married, 7th August 1838, to Robert Cassels, Esq.

5. ANNE HUNTER, born 6th February 1823, died at the age of fourteen.

6. LOUISA, born 25th August 1824, died at the age of fourteen.

7. JAMES, born 13th June 1827, married, 10th June 1856, Sophia Collins Freeman, eldest daughter of the late Snow Parker Freeman, Esq., Barrister, of Liverpool, Nova Scotia.

8. HARRIET, born 25th January 1829, married, at Halifax Nova Scotia, by the Rev. W. Bullock, 25th January 1851, to RODERICK HUGONIN, Esq., Lieutenant 38th Regiment, second son

of Colonel JAMES JOHN HUGONIN, 4th Dragoons, of Nursted, Hampshire, England, and nephew of Sir Roderick Murchison, Baronet.

Their children are—

JAMES JOHN, born 3d November 1851, died 27th February 1852.

LOUISA, born 11th October 1853.

RODERICK, born 25th May 1855, died 30th June 1863.

MARY CASSELS, born 31st December 1856.

CHARLES PANNEL, born 10th September 1858.

CATHARINE ANNIE, born 16th September 1860.

HELEN SOPHIA, born 11th December 1866.

ROBERT SINCLAIR, born 1868.

HARRIOT KING, born 1870.

9. SOPHIA MINNS, born 19th March 1831, died young.

10. PETER, born 11th March 1835, married, 1863, Eliza, only daughter of the Rev. Dr. Green. She died in 1864, leaving an only son, JOHN ANSON STUART MACNAB, born 1864.

11. LEWIS GIBBENS, born 24th February 1837, died 24th August 1845.

ROYAL DESCENT FROM ALFRED THE GREAT
AND WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR.

ALFRED THE GREAT, born in 849, fourth son of KING ÆTHELWULF. 'This darling of England' was of the most ancient and illustrious lineage. He married ELSWITHA, the daughter of a British nobleman, and succeeded his brother ÆTHELRED in 871. He died November 901, in the fifty-first year of his age, and thirtieth of his reign. Two sons and three daughters survived him. He was succeeded by his son,

EDWARD I., the Elder, in 901, died 925. He was a man of great abilities, but more warlike than peacelike in his disposition. By his third wife, EDGIVA, he had two sons, EDMUND and EDRED, each of whom reigned after ÆTHELSTAN.

EDMUND I., the Elder, fifth son of KING EDWARD the Elder, succeeded KING ÆTHELSTAN in 940, died 26th May 947. 'He displayed much bravery and wisdom,' was stabbed by a daring robber named Leolf while sitting at a feast with all his nobles about him, when he was only twenty-four years old, in the year 947. He married ÆLFLEDA, and left two little sons, EDWY and EDGAR, but they were so young that his brother

EDRED was chosen King in 947, died 23d November 955. EDWY or EDWIN, eldest son of KING EDMUND I., succeeded his uncle in 955. He died 1st October 957 or 959, and was succeeded by his brother,

EDGAR THE PEACEABLE, in 959, died 975. 'The honour and delight of the English.' He was succeeded first by his eldest son, EDWARD II., the Martyr, in 975, by EGELFLEDA, surnamed the Fair, the daughter of the most powerful Duke Ordmer. He was murdered 11th March 978, and was succeeded by his half-brother,

ETHELRED II., in 978, son of King Edgar by ELFRIDA, the beautiful daughter of Ordgar. He abdicated the throne in 1012, but was restored in 1015, and died 23d April 1016. He married, in 1002, EMMA or ELFGIVA, the most beautiful princess in Europe, daughter of RICHARD II., Duke of Normandy, grandfather of WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR. He was succeeded by his natural son, EDMUND Ironsides, in 1016, and by his son, EDWARD THE CONFESSOR, in 1043, who died 5th January 1066. EMMA, Ethelred's widow, married CANUTE THE GREAT in 1017, and died in 1052. KING ETHELRED'S daughter,

Princess ELGIVA or ELFGIVA, married URTHRED, the Saxon Prince of Northumberland. Their only child,

ALGABLIA, married EARL GOSPATRICK or COSPATRICK, a Saxon nobleman, who, according to the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, 'went into Scotland with all the best men' after the Conquest in 1067. Their son,

GOSPATRICK, Earl of DUNBAR and MARCH, was father of another GOSPATRICK, the second Earl, whose son, GOSPATRICK, was third Earl. His second son,

WILLIAM, received as his patrimony the lands of Greenlaw, etc.
etc. He was father of

WILLIAM, who married for his second wife (his first having died childless) his cousin, ADA, daughter of Patrick Earl of Dunbar and March, by his wife, ADA, who was a natural daughter of KING WILLIAM THE LION of Scotland. She brought as her portion the Barony of HOME, from which all their descendants took their name. Their son and heir was

WILLIAM, the first who used the surname of HOME. His son was GALFRIDUS, who had a son,

ROGER, who was father of

SIR JOHN, whose son,

SIR THOMAS HOME, greatly increased his fortune by his marriage with NICOLA PEPDIE, heiress of Dunglass, Fast Castle, etc. Their son,

SIR ALEXANDER, was created LORD HOME in 1473. He married MARIOTA, daughter and heiress of Landals of that Ilk, and by her had ALEXANDER MASTER OF HOME, who died before his father, leaving by his wife, ELIZABETH HEPBURN, a son and heir, ALEXANDER, second Lord Home (whose male descendants became extinct in the person of the second EARL OF HOME), and a second son,

JOHN HOME, of Whitrigs and Ersilton, Ambassador to England in 1491, from whom descended, sixth in succession, JAMES, who succeeded as third EARL OF HOME. His son,

MUNGO HOME, of Coldingknows, married ELIZABETH, daughter of JAMES STUART, EARL OF BUCHAN, son of SIR JAMES STUART, called the Black Knight of Lorne, by JANE or JOAN, Queen-Dowager of Scotland, and mother of JAMES II. of Scotland and granddaughter of KING EDWARD III. of England.

We now return to JANE BEAUFORT'S descent from the Norman Kings of England :—

WILLIAM, Duke of Normandy, born at Falaise in 1025, surnamed THE CONQUEROR, from his triumph over Harold at Hastings on the 14th October 1066, was crowned King of England by Aldred, Archbishop of York, at Westminster Abbey, on 25th December 1066. He married MAUD or MATILDA, daughter of BALDWIN COUNT OF FLANDERS. He died 9th September 1087. He had four sons and six daughters, and was succeeded by his third son, WILLIAM RUFUS, born in 1060, who was shot by Sir Walter Tyrrel, while hunting in the New Forest, in the fortieth year of his age and thirteenth of his reign, in the year 1100. He was succeeded by his brother,

HENRY I., surnamed Beauclerk, born 1070, crowned 5th August 1100. He married, 11th November 1100, MATILDA or MAUD, daughter of MALCOLM III. of Scotland and niece of EDGAR ATHELING, the last of the Saxon Princes in succession to the throne, by whom he had issue, a son, lost at sea in 1120, and a daughter. His nephew, STEPHEN, succeeded to the throne by usurpation in 1135. Henry's daughter,

MATILDA or MAUD, born in 1111, was betrothed in her eighth year to the Emperor Henry V. of Germany, but becoming a widow married, 2dly, GEOFFREY PLANTAGENET, Count of Anjou, and had (with other children)

HENRY II., first of the Plantagenets, born in 1133, crowned 19th December 1154. Married, in 1151, ELEANOR (the divorced wife of Louis VII. of France), daughter and one of the co-heiresses of William the Fifth, Duke of Aquitaine, by whom he had issue five sons and three daughters. He died 6th July

1189, and was succeeded by his son, RICHARD, surnamed Cœur de Lion, born in 1157, so celebrated as a soldier of the Cross. He married Berengaria, daughter of Sancho King of Navarre, but being slain by an arrow from the castle of Châlons, on 6th April 1199, and leaving no issue, he was succeeded by his brother,

JOHN, surnamed Lackland, born in 1166, crowned 27th May 1199. Married, 1st, ISABEL, daughter and heiress of William Earl of Gloucester, from whom he was divorced upon the ground of consanguinity, her grandfather, Robert Earl of Gloucester, having been an illegitimate son of King Henry I.; and, 2dly, ISABELLA, daughter and heiress of Aymer Taillefer, Count of Angoulême, by whom he left at his decease, 19th October 1216, two sons and three daughters. King John was succeeded by his eldest son as

HENRY III., born 1st October 1206, crowned 28th October 1216, married, 14th January 1236, ELEANOR, second daughter and co-heiress of Raymond Berenger, Count of Provence, by whom (who, after the King's demise, took the veil at Ambresbury, in Wiltshire) he left at his decease, on 16th November 1272, two sons, viz., EDWARD, his successor, EDMUND, surnamed CROUCHBACK, born 16th January 1245, Earl of Lancaster, who, by his second wife, BLANCHE, Queen-Dowager of Navarre, and daughter of ROBERT COUNT D'ARTOIS, he had THOMAS, who inherited the Earldom of Lancaster, HENRY, in the Earldom of Lancaster, whose son, HENRY, created Duke of Lancaster, died in 1360, leaving two daughters and co-heiresses, of whom, BLANCHE married JOHN OF GAUNT, son of King Edward III. Henry the Third's daughter, MARGARET, married ALEXANDER III. of Scotland.

EDWARD I., surnamed Longshanks, eldest son of King Henry III., born in 1239, crowned 19th August 1274, married, 1st, ELEANOR, daughter of Ferdinand III., King of Castile, by whom he had his successor, EDWARD PRINCE OF WALES, and seven daughters. He married, 2dly, in 1299, Margaret, daughter of Philip III., surnamed the Hardy of France, by whom he had two sons. He was succeeded by his son,

EDWARD II., surnamed by Carnarvon, born 25th April 1284, crowned 23d February 1307-8, married, 23d January 1307-8, ISABELLA, daughter of PHILIP THE FAIR, King of France. He was deposed 20th or 21st January 1327, and was barbarously murdered at Berkely Castle in 1327. He was succeeded by his son, the Prince of Wales, as

EDWARD III., born 13th November 1312, married, in 1327, Phillippa, daughter of William Count of Holland and Hainault, by whom, who died 15th August 1369, he had issue, EDWARD, surnamed the Black Prince, from the colour of his armour, born 15th June 1330. This gallant soldier, the immortal hero of Crecy and Poitiers, married, in 1361, his cousin JOAN, commonly called the Fair Maid of Kent, daughter and heiress of his great uncle the Earl of Kent, by whom he had an only surviving son, RICHARD, who succeeded to the Crown on the death of his grandfather. The Black Prince died in the lifetime of his father, 8th July 1376. KING EDWARD THE THIRD'S third son was

JOHN OF GAUNT, Duke of Lancaster, Earl of Richmond; married, 1st, in 1359, BLANCHE, youngest daughter and co-heiress of Henry Duke of Lancaster, by whom he had HENRY, who succeeded to the Crown as fourth of that name, and two daughters. The Duke married, 2dly, in 1372, Constance, eldest daughter and

co-heiress of Peter, King of Castile and Leon, by whom he had an only daughter, Katharine, who married Henry III., King of Castile and Leon. The Prince married, 3dly, 13th January 1396, Katharine, daughter and co-heir of Sir Payne Roet Knight, a native of Hainault and Guienne, King of Arms, and widow of Sir Hugh de Swynford (this lady had been governess to the Duke's daughters by his first wife), by whom he had, previously to his marriage, three sons and a daughter, who were legitimated by an Act of Parliament in the 20th of Richard II., 1396, the legitimation having been preceded by a similar Act of the Pope. (It has recently been discovered, that in the original patent of legitimacy to the BEAUFORTS, which, as it was ratified by Parliament, Parliament alone could alter, the exception of inheritance to the Crown does not occur; the words, 'excepta dignitate regali,' being inserted only by the caution of Henry IV. in his confirmation ten years afterwards.) These children were JOHN DE BEAUFORT, HENRY DE BEAUFORT, THOMAS DE BEAUFORT, JOAN DE BEAUFORT. HENRY, the second son, was consecrated Bishop of Winchester in 1405. He was the celebrated Cardinal Beaufort, Lord Chancellor of England. THOMAS, the youngest son, was created Earl of Dorset and Duke of Exeter, but left no issue at his decease in 1427. JOAN was married, 1st, to Sir Robert Ferrees of Oversley; 2dly, to Ralph Nevill, the first Earl of Westmoreland, and died in 1440.

SIR JOHN BEAUFORT, eldest son of JOHN OF GAUNT, was created Earl of Somerset in 1396, and, in two years afterwards, Marquess of Dorset and Somerset, 29th September 1398, of which last titles he was afterwards deprived. In 1400, was made Lord Chamberlain of England for life; Knight of the

Garther, and Captain of Calais. He died 16th March 1410, and was buried in Canterbury Cathedral. Which JOHN, second Earl of Somerset (Reginald de Mohun had been created Earl of Somerset in 1396, and the title had become extinct the same year), married MARGARET, sister and co-heir to Edmund Holland, Earl of Kent (who was 2dly, married to Thomas, Duke of Clarence, son of King Henry IV.), and by her had four sons and two daughters, whereof JOAN or JANE, the eldest, was married, 1st, to JAMES I. King of Scotland, and after his death to Sir James Stuart, called the Black Knight of Lorne, the handsomest man of his time; and MARGARET to Thomas Courtney, Earl of Devonshire. The four sons having all died without legitimate issue, the male line of JOHN OF GAUNT terminated, as well the descendants of Catharine Swynford, as of his first wife, BLANCHE, mother of HENRY IV., who was the only other wife that bore him any male issue. His Grace the present DUKE OF BEAUFORT is descended from CHARLES, who assumed the surname of SOMERSET, being the illegitimate son of HENRY THIRD DUKE OF SOMERSET, who was beheaded, 3d April 1463, for his adherence to the House of Lancaster.

SIR JAMES STUART and JANE BEAUFORT's son,
JAMES, was created Earl of Buchan, and his daughter, ELIZABETH,
married, as before stated,

MUNGO HOME, of Coldingknows. Their son and heir,
SIR JOHN HOME of Coldingknows, married MARGARET, daughter
of SIR ANDREW KERR of Cessford (ancestor of the Duke of
Roxburghe). Their eldest son was great-grandfather of the
third EARL OF HOME. Their second died unmarried; their
third was

WILLIAM HOME, first Laird of Bassendean, who married MARIOTTE

PRINGLE, of the Greenknowe family, a younger branch of the Stichel family. Their son and heir,

GEORGE HOME, second Laird, married JEAN, daughter of JAMES SETON or SEYTOUNE of Tullibody, the representative of a very old Baronial House. Their son and heir,

ALEXANDER HOME, third Laird, married SIBILLA, daughter of SIR JAMES BROUN of Colston, chief of his name. Their son and heir,

GEORGE HOME, fourth Laird of Bassendean, married CATHARINE, eldest daughter of WALTER PRINGLE of Greenknowe, a famous Covenanter, second son of Pringle of Stichel. On the failure of this family, that of Bassendean succeeded to the representation, but not to the estate, which the last possessor, by special settlement, left to Pringle of Torwoodlee. GEORGE HOME and CATHARINE PRINGLE had three sons and two daughters. The present possessor (1869) of Bassendean is MAJOR JOHN HUTCHISON FERGUSON HOME, eldest son of JAMES FERGUSON of Crosshill, Ayrshire, Principal Clerk of Session, and of MARY HOME. He succeeded his uncle, Major-General JOHN H. HOME, who died in 1860, Colonel 56th Regiment of Foot, son of Captain JOHN HOME, who purchased Bassendean from his cousin. The lineal representative of the family is the REV. WALTER HOME, minister of Polwarth.

GEORGE HOME and CATHARINE PRINGLE'S eldest daughter, KATHARINE, married JOHN GIBSON, Esq., M.D., born in 1666, or 1667, and died 14th September 1765, aged ninety-eight or ninety-nine years. Mrs. Gibson survived her husband, and died above one hundred years old. They had four sons and four daughters, whereof the youngest,

WALTER GIBSON, Esq., Laird of Greenknowe, Stirlingshire, born

1717, married, 15th August 1740, JEAN, daughter of the REV. JOHN BROWN of Abercorn. She died in 1800, and he 11th June in the same year, aged eighty-three. WALTER GIBSON and JEAN BROWN had three sons and seven daughters, who all died without issue, except their eldest daughter, ANNE GIBSON, born 11th May 1741, died 8th June 1811, aged seventy years. She married, 28th January 1767, ANDREW CASSELS Esq., of Leith.





